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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) This series of analyses and chronologies provides information on exchanges of military and military-related delegations that have occurred between China and the United States since 1979. Military visits are defined as exchanges between officials of the U.S. Department of Defense and the Chinese Ministry of National Defense and between members or units of the two countries' armed forces. Military-related visits are defined mainly as exchanges between high-ranking U.S. and Chinese government leaders, including officials of ministerial or cabinet rank, whose visits probably had military or strategic significance. The dates, leaders, and itineraries of the delegations accompany a brief analysis of each visit. The data were obtained primarily from Chinese media reports. The series is updated quarterly and published annually.				
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**UNITED STATES-CHINA MILITARY RELATIONS:
ANALYSIS AND CHRONOLOGY**

January 1, 1979-December 31, 1985

*A Report Prepared under an Interagency
Agreement by the Federal Research Division,
Library of Congress*

April 1986

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PREFACE

This research aid chronicles the exchanges of military delegations, as well as other official visits of military or strategic significance that have occurred between China and the United States since the establishment of diplomatic relations on 1 January 1979. Military visits are exchanges between officials of the US Department of Defense and the Chinese Ministry of National Defense, and between members of the two countries' armed forces. Military-related visits are exchanges between high-ranking US and Chinese Government officials, including the leaders of government and officials of ministerial or cabinet rank whose visits may have had military or strategic significance. The data, current as of 30 April 1986, were obtained primarily from Chinese media reports.

The author of this product was Mark S. Roth. The program coordinator was Capt Ed Boring (DB-2B5). Word processing was accomplished by Karen Flanders, Denise Winebrenner, and Dianna Nichols.

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SUMMARY

The development of military relations between the United States and China has paralleled the general development of the bilateral relations between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations on 1 January 1979. Since the signing of the Shanghai Communiqué in February 1972, Washington and Beijing have tacitly recognized their mutual strategic interests, but were not able to develop them on a formal basis until relations were normalized. However, neither side has expressed a desire for establishing a formal military alliance, although China seeks and the United States has offered assistance for China's military modernization program.

In the 7 years since normalization, the number of military and military-related exchanges between the United States and China has fluctuated annually, primarily as a reflection of bilateral political relations and the contentiousness of the Taiwan issue. A period of optimism characterized United States-China relations in the first 2 years after normalization, 1979-80, when 21 delegations were exchanged. High-level political leaders and senior defense officials stressed their countries' mutual strategic interests vis-à-vis the Soviet Union during this period. From 1981 to the fall of 1983, a period of strained Sino-US relations stemming from China's mistrust of the United States over the Taiwan issue and a modification in China's perception of a Soviet threat, there were 23 exchanges. In this period the two countries issued the 17 August 1982 Joint Communiqué, which averted a further breakdown in bilateral relations, although China's objection to continued US arms sales to Taiwan dominated the meetings between the two countries' political leaders during that period.

Beginning in the fall of 1983 and continuing through 1985, United States-China relations were reinvigorated. There was a series of reciprocal exchanges at the highest levels of the two countries' governments and defense establishments, resulting in a common reassessment of the importance of United States-China relations. This series of exchanges ushered in a period of stable Sino-US relations in areas of mutually beneficial cooperation while recognizing the two countries' different positions on international issues. The United States and China increased trade and technical cooperation and, in 1984, resumed (after a 2-year hiatus) a program of reciprocal exchanges between senior uniformed members of the US and Chinese Armed Forces. In 1984-85 there were 42 military and military-related exchanges between the United States and China, the most in any 2-year period since normalization, and a 48 percent increase over the previous 2½-year period. Also in the 1984-85 period, the first transfers to China of US-manufactured military equipment were concluded. The pattern of stability established in 1984 and 1985 in Sino-US relations indicates that military relations will continue to develop further.

GLOSSARY

amb	ambassador	GLD	General Logistics Department
asst	assistant	GSD	General Staff Department
bur	bureau	inst	institute
		intl	international
CCP	Chinese Communist Party	min	minister, ministry
chmn	chairman	natl	national
cmdt	commandant	NDSTIC	National Defense Science, Technology and Industry Commission
cmsn	commission	NYT	<u>New York Times</u>
cmte	committee	opns	operations
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations	pres	president
CoCom	Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls	sec	secretary
corp	corporation	SSTC	State Science and Technology Commission
COS	Chief of Staff	TRA	Taiwan Relations Act (1979)
CPLA	Chinese People's Liberation Army		
CSM	<u>Christian Science Monitor (Boston)</u>		
dep	deputy		
dept	department		
dir	director		
DoD	Department of Defense		
FBIS/China	Foreign Broadcast Information Service.		
	<u>Daily Report: China</u>		
FEER	<u>Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong)</u>		

ANALYSIS

The Development of United States-China Military Relations

The development of military relations between the United States and China has paralleled the general development of bilateral political relations between the two countries since the normalization of relations on 1 January 1979. United States-China relations can be characterized by successive periods of optimism, disenchantment, reinvigoration, and stability.

1979-80: Optimism

From the establishment of diplomatic relations on 1 January 1979 until the end of 1980 there was rapid progress in US-China bilateral relations; trade greatly expanded, a framework for scientific and technical cooperation was established, and educational and cultural contacts flourished. During this period, there were 21 military and military-related exchanges between the United States and China, including a brief meeting between President Jimmy Carter and Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng in Tokyo. This period was characterized by the heightened expectations of leaders in Washington and Beijing, but both sides overestimated the possibilities for cooperation, especially in strategic and military matters, and underestimated potential areas of disagreement, particularly on the Taiwan issue. Throughout this period, Chinese leaders, most notably Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping while visiting Washington in January 1979, called for China, the United States, its Western allies, and Japan to form a "united front" to deal with "Soviet hegemonism." The United States also stressed the anti-Soviet basis of its China policy and in August 1979, Vice President Walter Mondale, in Beijing, said that any nation which "seeks to weaken or isolate" China assumes a "stance counter to American interests." Although Deng said that the enactment of the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA) on 10 April 1979 "undermined" and "almost nullified" normalization, the strategic dialog between Washington and Beijing was not adversely impacted.

With their recognition of mutual strategic interests vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, China and the United States pursued developing military relations with the understanding that they would not enter a formal military alliance. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979 marked the beginning of consultations between the highest levels of the two countries' defense establishments. Less than 1 month after the Soviet invasion, Deng told Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, in Beijing, that the United States and China "should do something in a down-to-earth way so as to defend world peace against Soviet hegemonism." As a means of demonstrating US support for China, Brown said that the United States would consider the sale, on a case-by-case basis, of certain selected items of military support equipment. In March 1980, the US Department of State issued guidelines specifying the categories of military support equipment eligible for sale to China. Throughout 1980, American defense officials reiterated US willingness to sell China nonlethal military

equipment. However, at that time the Chinese expressed little interest in arms transfers and frequently called for the United States to participate in an international "united front against Soviet hegemonism." During a May 1980 visit to the United States by Vice Premier and General Secretary of the CCP Military Commission Geng Biao and Deputy Chief of the General Staff Liu Huaqing, the United States announced approval of export-license applications from US companies for items on the munitions control list for China, including radars, helicopters, trucks, and transport aircraft. Geng said that China would not yet purchase US weapons and reiterated China's position that China, the United States, Western Europe, Japan, and the Third World "must get united to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the expansion and aggression of Soviet hegemonism."

In September 1980, Under Secretary of Defense William Perry visited China to assess China's ability to absorb sophisticated military technology. Although he expressed the United States' willingness to sell to China dual-use, high-technology computers, more sophisticated than anything sold to the Soviet Union, as well as other advanced electronic and military support equipment, no transfers of military equipment were concluded. In 1980 the United States and China reportedly began the joint operation of an electronic intelligence-gathering station in Xinjiang, using US technology and Chinese personnel to monitor Soviet missile tests.

1981-Fall 1983: Disenchantment

From 1981 until the fall of 1983, there were strains in United States-China relations. China accused the United States of wanting to upgrade relations with Taiwan and of pursuing a "two China" policy. The Taiwan issue, together with a reduction in China's perception of a Soviet threat and a reemphasis of its Third World concerns, caused China to take steps to appear less aligned with the United States and to adopt an "independent and self-reliant" foreign policy. Throughout this period, China raised its suspicions about US intentions toward China over such issues as bilateral trade, tennis player Hu Na's defection and subsequent asylum, the Huguang bonds case, and most importantly, US arms sales to Taiwan. Beijing labeled a US proposal to sell a new generation of fighter aircraft to Taiwan as a "litmus test" of US respect for China's sovereignty. Visiting Washington in October 1981, Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua told Secretary of State Alexander Haig that any increase in the level of sophistication of weapons sold to Taiwan would produce a setback in Sino-US relations, and that China would not consider purchases of US weapons until the issue of arms sales to Taiwan is settled.

As a consequence of these strains in bilateral relations, the number of military exchanges in this 2½-year period declined from the previous 2-year period, from eight to three visits. The United States continued to pursue developing military relations with China, but China was unresponsive to US overtures and limited the number of visits (see tables). Only two low-level military delegations were sent to the United

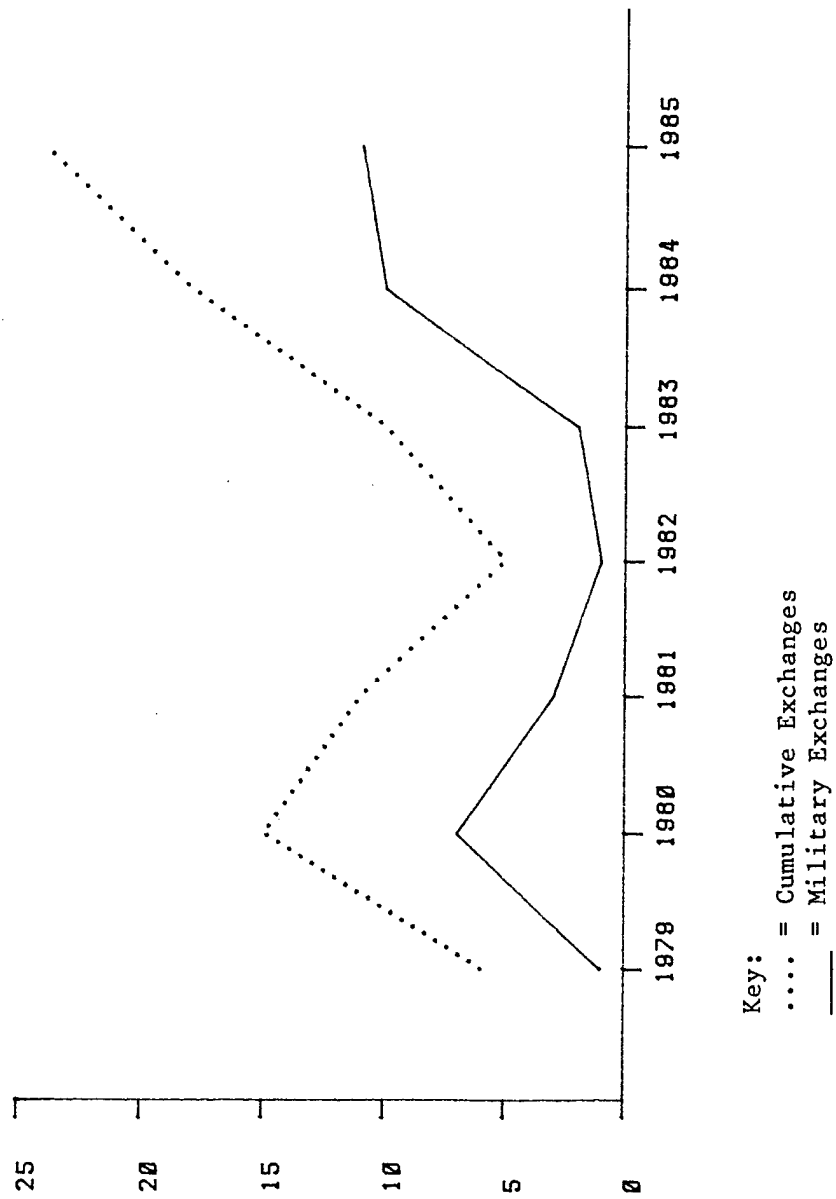
States--the Director of the CPLA Public Health Department and the Chairman of the CPLA Sports Commission. Secretary of State Haig, on a June 1981 trip to Beijing, announced that Washington had agreed in principle to sell lethal military weapons to China. The Chinese, concerned with the Reagan Administration's Taiwan arms sales policy and that an offer of arms sales to China was an attempt to secure acquiescence to US arms sales to Taiwan, were cool to Haig's offer.

In 1982 China indicated it was prepared to downgrade its relations with the United States because of the latter's policy of continuing arms sales to Taiwan. After much negotiation, the United States and China issued the 17 August 1982 Joint Communiqué, whereby the United States agreed to place limits on and reduce arms sales to Taiwan, averting a further breakdown in bilateral relations. However, no deadline was set for these stipulations. China also reaffirmed its policy of peaceful reunification with Taiwan. After the communiqué was made public, however, the overall tone of Chinese statements continued to express mistrust of the Reagan Administration. Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian, visiting Washington in December 1982, reiterated a common theme in Chinese statements that year--"many dark clouds" hang over United States-China relations.

A series of high-level government exchanges in the first half of 1983 portended an improvement in bilateral relations. After Secretary of State George Shultz held 4 days of talks in Beijing in February 1983, Premier Zhao Ziyang said he hoped "in the future... an enduring, stable, and friendly relationship" could be established between China and the United States. After Shultz's visit, it was announced that the United States and China would take steps to reinvigorate bilateral military relations. Later that same month, Zhao told visiting US Speaker of the House Thomas "Tip" O'Neill that he was not satisfied with the present condition of United States-China relations, but remained optimistic about long-term prospects. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige, visiting Beijing in May, said that the United States soon would ease restrictions on exports of high-technology items to China. However, Chinese leaders still claimed in September that technology transfers from the United States were below the promised level and that further steps were needed to disperse the "clouds" surrounding United States-China relations.

China's restrained reaction to the 15 July 1983 announcement that the United States would sell \$530 million worth of military equipment to Taiwan was an indication of China's willingness to improve relations with the United States. In response to the announcement, on 19 July, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said that China is "opposed to any practice that violates the Sino-US Joint Communiqué of 17 August 1982" and that "China's position on the sale of arms to Taiwan by the US is known to all." In all likelihood, China's desire for US technological assistance led to a change in its policy on US arms sales to Taiwan. China decided to refrain from letting the Taiwan issue interfere with the development of trade relations, technical cooperation, and military exchanges.

Table:
Annual Fluctuations in the Number of
United States-China Military and Military Related Exchanges,
1979-85



Key (continued):

- a. In China, the President is head of state and the Premier is head of government. In the United States, the President is considered both head of government and head of state.
- b. A meeting between President Carter and Premier Hua Guofeng in Tokyo for the funeral of Japanese Prime Minister Ohira.
- c. A meeting between President Reagan and Premier Zhao Ziyang in Cancun, Mexico for the International Conference on Cooperation and Development.
- d. A meeting between President Reagan and Premier Zhao Ziyang at the 40th anniversary session of the United Nations.

Fall 1983: Reinvigoration

Beginning in the fall of 1983, United States-China military relations were reinvigorated with a series of reciprocal exchanges between the highest levels of the two countries' governments and defense establishments. At the time of Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger's September 1983 trip to China, the United States and China agreed to reinstitute a program of military exchanges in training and logistics and to resume negotiations on US arms sales to China. During Weinberger's visit, Zhao simultaneously expressed interest in buying the US weapons China needs and can afford (namely antitank and anti-air defense systems), but stressed that China would remain self-sufficient in military modernization. Weinberger's visit also laid the ground work for the 1984 exchange of visits between President Reagan and Premier Zhao--the first exchange between the two countries' heads of government.

China's Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian visited Washington, DC, in October 1983, reciprocating Secretary of State Shultz's February trip to Beijing--the first exchange of foreign ministers in 2 years. After his visit, Wu said that there were "signs of a turn for the better" and that United States-China relations have gone through "twists and turns, ups and downs" since normalization, but there are "broad vistas for development" once the obstacle of Taiwan is removed. His statements, typical for the fall of 1983, balanced criticism of US policy toward Taiwan with optimism for the prospects of United States-China relations.

One of the most significant factors contributing to reinvigorated relations was the November 1983 easing of US export restrictions on dual-use, high-technology items, including computers, semiconductor equipment, and telecommunications gear. China was moved into the export category (V category) for "friendly, non-aligned nations."

Recent Developments in United States-China Military Relations

1984-1985: STABILITY

Bilateral Relations

From 1979 until the fall of 1983, the Soviet Union and Taiwan were the primary determinants in United States-China relations. In the 1979-80 period, United States-China relations developed largely on the basis of mutual strategic interests vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. From 1981 until the fall of 1983, Sino-US relations were strained largely because of the Taiwan issue. In the 1984-85 period, China and the United States reassessed the importance of their relationship and dealt with contentious issues in a business-like manner. China limited its reactions to differences with the United States in order to obtain maximum US

economic and technical assistance for China's modernization. The United States remained willing to expand technical transfers, trade relations, and military contacts with China as a means to maintain its generally anti-Soviet stance and non-aggressive posture towards reunification with Taiwan.

The first exchange between the leaders of government of the two countries occurred in 1984. Premier Zhao Ziyang visited the United States in January and President Ronald Reagan reciprocated in April. During his US visit, Premier Zhao said China's policy was "to build durable and stable" relations with the United States. He stressed, however, that China pursues an "independent foreign policy" and that it was "not possible to establish a strategic partnership between China and the United States." Throughout President Reagan's visit, both Chinese and US leaders reiterated that their different systems of government and stances on international issues should not impede the development of United States-China relations. Discussions noted China's differences with United States policy towards Taiwan, the Korean Peninsula, the Middle East, and Latin America. China also disassociated itself from most of Reagan's statements on the Soviet Union. The trip resulted in the initialing of a bilateral agreement on cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Both sides said the visit contributed to bringing stability and momentum to their relationship. Reagan's visit also led to an agreement for an official visit to the United States by Minister of National Defense Zhang Aiping.

The bilateral agreement on cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy, initialed during President Reagan's April 1984 visit to China, was not forwarded to Congress for final approval until the third quarter of 1985. China is not a signatory to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and the agreement required the two sides to reconcile very different stances on nuclear nonproliferation. Delay in ratification was due to Congressional concerns over China's lack of commitment to nonproliferation and the agreement's lack of a written pledge on nonproliferation. Moreover, China was suspected of assisting Pakistan in developing nuclear weapons, although China contended that Premier Zhao's oral assurances that China does not engage in nuclear nonproliferation were sufficient. China balked at renegotiating the agreement. One of the factors that led the US Congress to approve the agreement was China's decision to open some of its civilian nuclear installations for inspection under the guidelines of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

During Vice President George Bush's October 1985 trip to China, Chinese leaders reiterated that the Taiwan issue continues to pose the "major obstacle" to the growth of United States-China relations, is the "principle problem" between the two countries, and prevents the "full tapping" of the potential of Sino-US relations. However, the Chinese neither specifically demanded an end to US arms sales to Taiwan nor intimated that the Taiwan issue could produce a setback in relations. The day after Bush's arrival, and without mentioning his visit, Beijing Review published a lengthy article on Sino-US relations, arguing that the Taiwan issue could "spark a potential crisis" in US-China relations, and that Washington's policy, in

effect, encouraged Taipei to reject negotiations with Beijing for reunification. An indication of a further change in China's policy towards the US-Taiwan issue came in December, when former Chinese Ambassador to the United States Chai Zemin hinted that China might ask the United States to urge Taiwan to enter reunification negotiations.

During his October visit, Vice President Bush announced that the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (CoCom), which oversees the export controls of the United States and its allies for strategic materials and high-technology to Communist countries, had increased from 7 to 27 the number of categories of dual-use, high-technology equipment that CoCom members can sell to China without CoCom review. The approval process for other categories of equipment would also be shortened from 9 months to 1 month. These moves were in response to China's long-standing complaints about the pace of technology transfer.

Agreement by the leaders of the two countries about the fundamental importance of United States-China relations enabled the relationship to flourish in 1984-85 after a 2½-year hiatus. The number of high-level official and military contacts between the United States and China increased by 48 percent over the previous 2½-year period. Washington and Beijing also resumed holding consultations on regional and global issues at the cabinet, ministerial, and vice-ministerial levels. The volume of bilateral trade increased by 28 percent in 1984 over 1983, and by another 21 percent in 1985. Additionally, the number of science and technology cooperation protocols and the amount and value of sales to China of US-manufactured dual-use, high-technology items also rose.

Military Relations

The momentum of improved bilateral political relations in the 1984-85 period allowed US-China military relations to develop further. In 1984 there were 10 exchanges between senior officers and civilian officials of the two countries' Armed Forces, including the first official visit to the United States by a Chinese Minister of National Defense. In 1985 there were 11 such exchanges, the most in any single year since normalization. Sixty percent of all military exchanges between 1979 and 1985 occurred in the 1984-85 period. Also, the first transfers of military equipment between the United States and China were concluded in 1984-85. Military exchanges in this period fell into one of three categories (see Table).

- o dialogs between the highest-ranking uniformed members of the two countries' armed forces, namely armed forces chiefs of staff, service branch chiefs of staff, and senior civilian defense officials;
- o inspection and acquisition exchanges for US-manufactured weapons systems and military technology; and

Table:
Military Exchanges Between the United States and China:
1984-85

N=21

Type of Exchange	Number of Exchanges
Senior Uniformed/ Civilian Defense Officials*	5
Military Modernization	9
Weapons Inspection/Acquisition	7
Total	21

Military Modernization-Oriented Exchanges	
Type of Exchange	Number of Exchanges
Training and Professional Military Education	5
Logistics	3
Mapping	1

Weapons Inspection/Acquisition Exchanges	
Type of Exchange	Number of Exchanges
Naval Systems	4
Air Force Systems	2
Ground Forces Weapons	1

* = The exchanges of senior uniformed and civilian defense officials often include inspections of weapons systems that China is negotiating to purchase.

- o military modernization-oriented exchanges in specific functional areas, such as professional military education, military training, and logistics.

The driving force behind China's increased contacts with the US military establishment has been the desire to modernize its military using US technology and weapons systems and expertise in specific functional areas. Exchanges between senior defense officials and high-ranking uniformed officers of the two countries' armed forces have served largely to define the parameters of US-China military relations. Lower-level technical specialists negotiate the transfers of technology and weapons and participate in the functional area exchanges.

The types of military technology and weapons systems that China was interested in purchasing and that the United States was willing to provide were agreed on during Zhang Aiping's June 1984 visit to the United States and US Secretary of the Navy John Lehman's August 1984 trip to China. Zhang's visit produced an "agreement in principle" for the United States to sell antitank (I-TOW missiles and improved artillery shell technology) and antiaircraft weaponry (Hawk missiles), and avionics for China's F8/FINBACK fighter aircraft. Lehman's trip produced agreement on US assistance for modernizing China's surface fleet and anti-submarine warfare capability with LM2500 marine gas turbine engines, sonars, Mk-46 torpedoes, and the Phalanx close-in ship defense system. One-third of the subsequent military exchanges in 1984-1985 were negotiations over the transfer of the above-mentioned systems.

In 1984-85 the first transfers of military equipment between the United States and China were concluded. The sale of 24 Sikorsky S-70C helicopters (the commercial version of the UH-60A Black Hawk, the US Army's primary combat assault helicopter), in 1984, and five General Electric LM2500 marine gas turbine engines, for two yet-to-be-built LUDA Class destroyers, in 1985, were commercial sales that involved no US Government funding but required approval under US munitions control procedures and CoCom. In September 1985, the United States offered to make the first government-to-government sale to China through the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program for the plans and equipment for a munitions factory to produce 155-mm artillery ammunition. Negotiations begun in 1985 reached fruition in April 1986 with the issuance of a letter of intent for the sale of US-made avionics which would give 50 of China's F8/FINBACK aircraft integrated navigational and fire-control systems and an all-weather capability.

In accordance with its program to professionalize the CPLA officer corps, China has sought US expertise mainly in military training. More than half of the United States-China military modernization-oriented exchanges in 1984-85 have focused on various types of US military training: basic, noncommissioned officers, officers, individual, unit level, and combined arms training, as well as professional military education for senior officers. During the October 1984 China visit by Major General Johnny Johnston, Director of Training, US Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, the two countries agreed to hold annual training seminars.

China could not come to terms with the United States over a ceremonial port call by US Navy ships in 1985. Plans for the ship visit, originally scheduled for May, became unsettled in April when CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang said that China had received assurances that US Navy ships visiting China would not be nuclear armed. The United States denied that it gave such assurances--reiterating US policy of neither confirming nor denying whether US ships carry nuclear weapons. A month of subsequent negotiations failed to resolve the issue, and the visit was postponed. Another factor in the cancellation of the visit was Chinese concern for appearing to be militarily aligned with the United States in view of its professed "independent foreign policy," and its image as a leader in the Third World.

Prospects

Future United States-China military relations will develop along a three-tier track. The first track consists of routine exchanges between senior defense officials to promote mutual understanding of each countries' interests and defense establishments. The second track features routine reciprocal military modernization-oriented exchanges in specific functional areas such as training and logistics. The third track, which depends on whether China is willing and able to purchase what the United States is willing to sell, comprises the transfer of US arms and military technology.

The United States has eased restrictions steadily on the sale of defensive weapons and military technology to China. In January 1980, selected items of military support equipment were made available for sale to China on a case-by-case basis. In June 1981, the United States agreed in principle to the sale of lethal military weapons to China. In November 1983, China was placed in the export-control category for "friendly, non-aligned nations." In June 1984, China was allowed to participate in the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program. To date, two agreements for the sale of US military equipment have been concluded through the FMS program for the transfer of artillery shell production technology and avionics for China's F8 aircraft. The United States can expect to receive more CPLA delegations both for inspection visits and for negotiations on the transfer of antitank and antiaircraft missile technology and defensive naval systems, including sonars, torpedoes, and ship defense systems.

For the United States, military relations are only one means by which it hopes to build an enduring and friendly bilateral relationship with China. The United States considers that its willingness to assist China's military modernization program demonstrates its support of China, enhances China's perception of the long term value of a friendly relationship with the United States and reduces the risk of future confrontation, and encourages China's generally anti-Soviet stance and nonaggressive posture towards reunification with Taiwan. Either a change in China's nonaggressive stance toward Taiwan or other non-Communist Asian countries or a substantial Chinese reconciliation with the Soviet Union could cause the United States to slow or even halt its military relationship with China.

China sees military relations with the United States as a means to modernizing China's military establishment using US weapons and technology and expertise in modern training and logistics practices. However, the cancellation of the US Navy ship visit in May 1985 demonstrates China's desire to limit the aspects of its military relationship that would cause it to appear to be militarily or strategically aligned with the United States in view of its professed "independent foreign policy" and image as leader in the Third World.

Given the pattern established in 1984 and 1985 of stable bilateral relations and expanding military relations, United States-China military relations are likely to continue to increase. China will continue to perceive the United States as an important source for its military modernization. However, the pace of Chinese purchases of advanced military-related technology and weapons will not increase.

MILITARY AND MILITARY-RELATED EXCHANGES BETWEEN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES: 1979-1985

T /

DATE	COUNTRY	F	T	NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
01/29/79	China	F		Deng Xiaoping Vice Premier, State Council	Washing- ton, DC, Atlanta, Houston, Seattle	First visit of a senior Chinese leader since the founding of the People's Republic. Deng describes his talks with Pres Carter as "extremely beneficial and constructive." Deng calls for "unity among the United States, China, Japan, Western Europe and other countries of the world to deal with Soviet hegemonism." Joint Communiqué (1 Feb) states that both nations "are opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish hegemony or domination over others." Accords are signed in high-energy physics, for cultural exchanges, and the establishment of consulates and the US-China Joint Cmsn on Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Agree to continue to work on agreements in trade, aviation and shipping. Deng's party tours a Ford Motor plant in Atlanta, the Manned Space Flight Center in Houston and a Boeing aircraft factory in Seattle. It is announced that Pres Carter and Premier Hua Guofeng will exchange visits. (Neither remained in office long enough to make their respective trips.)	FBIS/China, 30 Jan 79, pp.A4-14; FBIS/China, 31 Jan 79, pp.A2-12; FBIS/China, 1 Feb 79, pp.A1-9; FBIS/China, 2 Feb 79, pp.A3-4.
04/14/79	US		T	Melvin Price Congressman; Chmn, House Armed Services Cmte	Beijing	A 21-member delegation from the House Armed Services Cmte, led by Chmn Melvin Price, visits China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Inst of Foreign Affairs. Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping meets with the delegation and says the present international situation shows a trend of development that calls for a strengthening of bilateral contacts and cooperation.	FBIS/China, 16 Apr 79, p.B2; FBIS/China, 17 Apr 79, p.B1.
04/15/79	US		T	Frank Church Senator; Chmn, Senate Foreign Relations Cmte	Beijing	Church leads a delegation from the Senate Foreign Relations Cmte at the invitation of the Chinese People's Inst for Foreign Affairs. The visit is just days after Pres Carter signs the Taiwan Relations Act into law (10 Apr). Vice Premier Deng tells Church that the Taiwan Relations Act undermines the normalization of US-China relations and comes close to nullifying it. Deng says that if the US would supply the technology for monitoring the Soviet Union, Beijing would collect and share the information with the United States. Church's group was one of four US Congressional delegations (House Armed Services Cmte, House Government Operations Cmte, and House Education and Labor Cmte) simultaneously visiting China as guests of the Chinese People's Inst for Foreign Affairs.	FBIS/China, 19 Apr 79, p.B2; China Quarterly, no.79, Sep 79, p.685.
04/30/79	US		T	Lt Gen Robert Gard Pres, National Defense University	Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai	First US military delegation to visit China since the normalization of relations. Lt Gen Gard leads a 15-member delegation consisting of faculty, staff, and students from the Natl War College and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces to the CPLA Military Academy. The delegation receives a formal briefing on the Academy's history, organization, and curriculum from the Academy's Dep Chief of	China Quarterly, no.81, Mar 80, pp.122-128; FBIS/China, 4 May 79,

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DATE	COUNTRY	F	NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
08/25/79	US	T	Walter Mondale Vice Pres	Beijing, Xi'an, Guangzhou	Education Zhang Boda, and afterwards holds a question-and-answer session with Zhang and CPLA Military Academy Cmdt Xiao Ke. The delegation tours Academy facilities and makes a classroom visit for another question-and answer session. The delegation also tours a number of Chinese military bases and is received by Min of Natl Defense Xu Xiangqian.	p.B2; FBIS/China, 15 May 79, p.B4.
					Mondale, the most senior member of the Carter Administration to visit China, in a speech televised throughout China, says: "Any nation which seeks to weaken or isolate you in world affairs assumes a stance counter to American interests. ... Above all, both our political interests are served by your gaining strength for it helps to deter others who might seek to impose themselves on you." Mondale also says the United States does not have or anticipate a military relationship with China. US Amb to China Leonard Woodcock says China's leaders are "extremely suspicious" of the United States for delays in approving the bilateral trade agreement with the most-favored-nations clause but that Mondale had been able to dispel some doubts. (In May 79 US Sec of Commerce Juanita Kreps and Chinese Min of Foreign Trade Li Qiang initialed an agreement granting most-favored-nation status to China, and in Jul 79 US Amb Woodcock and Min of Foreign Trade Li signed the agreement. Pres Carter sent the agreement to Congress in Oct 79, where it was approved on 24 Jan 80.)	NYT, 28 Aug 79, pp.A1,4.
10/04/79	China	F	Han Nianlong Vice Min of Foreign Affairs	United Nations	After addressing the 34th session of the United Nations General Assembly, Han meets with Sec of State Cyrus Vance and "exchanged views on issues of common concern." Xinhua reports Han and Asst Sec of State for East Asian & Pacific Affairs Richard Holbrooke have "a friendly discussion" during a separate meeting on the same day.	FBIS/China, 5 Oct 79, p.B4.
01/05/80	US	T	Harold Brown Sec of Defense	Beijing, Wuhan, Shanghai	Brown visits China at the invitation of his counterpart, Min of Natl Defense Xu Xiangqian, less than 1 month after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Xu says Brown's visit "has opened a path for exchange of views and information between senior military leaders of our two countries." Vice Premier Geng Biao meets with Brown for a discussion of the "channels for encouraging and broadening contacts between the Chinese and US defense establishments." Vice Premier and CPLA Chief of the Gen Staff Deng Xiaoping tells Brown: "All countries should enter into an alliance to deal with global expansionism... [and that] China and the US should do something in a down-to-earth way so as to defend world peace against Soviet hegemonism." Brown says that improved relations between China and the United States are not directed against any third country, although the actions of	FBIS/China, 7 Jan 80, pp.B1-5; FBIS/China, 8 Jan 80, p.B1; FBIS/China, 10 Jan 80, pp.B1-4; FBIS/China, 11 Jan 80, pp.B1-5; FBIS/China, 14 Jan 80, pp.B1-4;

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01/22/80	US	T	Frank Press Science Advisor to Pres Carter; Dir, Office of Science and Technology Policy	Beijing	other countries may affect the nature of the US-China relationship. Brown meets with Dep Chief of the Gen Staff Zhang Aiping and visits the CPLA Military Academy, where he is received by Cmdt Xiao Ke. Brown also meets with Premier Hua Guofeng. In Shanghai, Brown is received by the Commander of the Shanghai Garrison and inspects units of the CPLA Navy East Sea Fleet. After Brown returns to Washington, DoD announces that the United States is prepared to consider, on a case-by-case basis, the sale of certain carefully selected items of military support equipment, such as trucks, communications gear, and radar, but not arms or weapons systems. (On 25 Mar 80, the State Dept issued Munitions Control Letter No. 81 specifying categories of military support equipment eligible for sale to China.)	FBIS/China, 28 Jan 80, p.B1.
03/15/80	China	F	Zhang Wenjin Vice Min of Foreign Affairs	Washington, DC, New York	Press leads the American delegation to the inaugural meeting of the US-China Joint Cmsn on Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Signs an agreement establishing a LANDSAT satellite ground-receiving station in China, protocols for cooperation in earth sciences and earthquake studies, and a memorandum of understanding between the Natl Science Foundation and Chinese Academy of Sciences. The Chinese delegation is led by Fang Yi, Vice Premier and Chmn, SSTC.	China Exchange News, Feb 80, pp.1-2; FBIS/China, 24 Jan 80, p.B1.
05/25/80	China	F	Geng Biao Vice Premier, State Council; Sec General, CCP Military Cmsn	Washington, DC, South Bend, IN, Colorado Springs, NORAD, San Diego, Honolulu	Zhang holds "very cordial and fruitful" talks with Sec of State Cyrus Vance, Dep Sec of State Warren Christopher, and Asst Sec of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Richard Holbrooke. Holds follow-up discussions to Sec of Defense Brown's talks in China (Jan 80), focusing on the moves that China and the United States each would take in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.	NYT, 18 Mar 80, p.A6; FBIS/China, 21 Mar 80, p.B1.
					During talks with Sec of Defense Brown, DoD announces approval of pending export license applications from US companies for items on the munitions list for China, including radars, helicopters, trucks, transport aircraft, and various computer systems. US firms will be allowed to establish factories in China to produce some of these items. At the conclusion of their talks, Brown says that they "continue to see the geostrategic situation in very similar terms" in most parts of the world. He adds that allowing the sale of military support equipment to China "is not directed at any other country," and China and the United States are not entering into a military alliance. Geng says he does not expect China will make any weapons purchases at this time. At a farewell banquet, US Asst Sec of Defense Gerald Dinneen says that Geng's visit shows that the United States and China "share a common strategic assessment." Geng responds saying that China, the United States, Europe, Japan, and the	FBIS/China, 30 May 80, p.B1; FBIS/China, 2 Jun 80, p.B2.

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07/01/80	US	T	Richard Holbrooke Asst Sec of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs	Beijing, Lanzhou, Hangzhou, Kunming	the Third World "must get united to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the expansion and aggression of Soviet hegemonism." Geng also meets in Washington with Pres Carter, Vice Pres Mondale, Asst to the Pres for Natl Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski and Chmn, Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen David Jones. Geng visits an American Motors Corp military vehicle manufacturing plant; observes exercises by the 4th Infantry Div at Ft. Carson, Colo; and tours the US Air Force Academy, NORAD, US Army, Navy, and Air Force units in San Diego; and meets with the CINC, US Pacific Command Adm Robert L.J. Long and CINC, US Pacific Fleet Adm Donald David in Honolulu. Geng is accompanied by Liu Huaqing, CPLA Dep COS; Chai Chengwen, Dir, Min of Natl Defense Foreign Affairs Bur; Chen Lei, Dep COS, CPLA General Logistics Dept; and Huang Zhengji, Dep Dir, Intelligence Dept, CPLA General Staff Dept.	FBIS/China, 5 Jun 80, pp.B2-3; FBIS/China, 12 Jun 80, pp.B1-2; FBIS/China, 10 Jul 80, pp.B1-2.
07/10/80	US		Jimmy Carter Pres	Tokyo	Xinhua reports on Holbrooke's meetings with Foreign Minister Huang Hua without comment. Holbrooke's trip to China follows his 4 Jun speech to the Natl Council for US-China Trade reaffirming themes from Vice Premier Geng Biao's talks with Sec of Defense Brown: that US and Chinese interests in the world "may be parallel from time to time, but rarely identical," and that the two countries are "friends rather than allies." Chinese news media praise Holbrooke's speech, which said that US-China relations will develop on their own merit and rejected the notion that bilateral relations are a function of US-Soviet relations. Agence France-Presse reports that after his talks with Foreign Minister Huang, Holbrooke toured a launching site for intercontinental missiles near Lanzhou.	NYT, 11 July 80, p.A1; FBIS/China, 10 Jul 80, pp.D2-3.
08/20/80	US	T	George Bush Republican Vice-Pres candidate	Beijing	Bush travels to China to explain Presidential candidate Ronald Reagan's China policy to Chinese officials. Reagan says he would change Taiwan liaison offices to an official US operation. Bush's session with Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping is described as a "serious and frank exchange of views." At the conclusion of the 3-day mission, official Chinese commentary says Bush "failed to reassure China" on Reagan's policy toward Taiwan and that the US Pres candidate	FBIS/China, 22 Aug 80, pp.B1-2; FBIS/China, 25 Aug 80, pp.B2-10.

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08/31/80	China	F	Bo Yibo Vice Premier, State Council; Min, State Machine-Bldg Cmsn	Seattle, San Francisco, Washing- ton, DC, New York	advocates "turning the clock back by reviving the extinct 'two Chinas' proposition." Bo leads the Chinese delegation to the inaugural session of the US-China Joint Economic Cmte. (US delegation led by Sec of the Treasury William Miller.) Signs agreements in civil aviation, maritime transportation, and textile trade. Pres Carter and Vice Premier Bo also sign a consular convention allowing each country to open an additional three consulates. At the White House signing ceremony Bo says: "relations between our two countries will have moved from ordinary exchanges to institutionalization." Bo officially opens China's first trade exhibition in the United States in San Francisco.	FBIS/China, 15 Sep 80, p.B1; FBIS/China, 18 Sep 80, pp.B1-2; FBIS/China, 29 Sep 80, p.B2.
09/06/80	US	T	William Perry Under Sec of Defense for Research and Engineering	Beijing, Nanjing, Xi'an, Shenyang, Harbin	Perry leads a 22-member delegation on a 2-week fact-finding trip to study China's ability to absorb sophisticated military technology. Perry tells Chinese officials that Washington "would look favorably" on their purchase of a sophisticated geophysical data computer with some military application which would be more sophisticated than anything sold so far to the Soviet Union. He also reports that China is willing to sell the United States scarce metals including titanium, vanadium, and tantalum used to make aircraft. Perry says that his Chinese hosts say they are looking forward to the day when US export guidelines will allow the transfer of weapons to China. Dep COS Zhang Aiping tells Perry that the CPLA will carry out the modernization of China's national defense by relying on its own efforts. Perry announces the Carter Administration's approval of hundreds of export licenses for the sale of advanced US electronics gear and military support equipment to China.	NYT, 7 Sep. 80, p.A10; Washington Post, 11 Sep 80, pp.A1,32; FBIS/China, 9 Sep 80, p.B2; FBIS/China, 15 Sep 80, p.B1.
09/21/80	China	F	Xu Guangyi Dep Dir, CPLA General Logistics Dept	Unknown	Xu leads a 14-member CPLA logistics delegation on a tour of the United States at the invitation of DoD. The invitation comes after Sec of Defense Harold Brown's Jan 80 trip to China, at which time the United States and China agreed to conduct bilateral military exchanges.	FBIS/China, 24 Sep 80, pp.B1-2.
09/26/80	China	F	Huang Hua Vice Premier, State Council; Min of Foreign Affairs	United Nations	Xinhua reports without comment a luncheon meeting between Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua and Sec of State Edmund Muskie. Huang leads the Chinese delegation to the 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly.	FBIS/China, 29 Sep 84, p.A1.
10/11/80	China	F	Xiao Ke Cmndt, CPLA Military Academy; Vice Min of Natl Defense	Wash- ington, DC, et al.	Vice Min of Natl Defense Xiao Ke leads a delegation representing the CPLA Military Academy on a 3-week tour of US military education facilities. In Washington, DC, Xiao is received by Sec of Defense Harold Brown.	US Dept of State, Two Years of US-China Relations

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DATE	COUNTRY	T / F	NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
11/21/80	China	F	Zhang Zhen Min, 5th Min of Machine Building	Unknown	Zhang leads a delegation from the 5th MMB, which oversees the production of conventional land armaments, and China North Industries Corp (NORINCO), China's principal conventional weapons manufacturer, on a 3-week tour of US factories.	(Jan 81), p.10; FBIS/China, 17 Oct 80, p.B1. US Dept of State, Two Years of US-China Relations, (Jan 81), p.10. FBIS/China, 5 Dec 80, p.B2.
12/01/80	US	T	Robin Pirie Asst Sec of Defense for Manpower, Reserve Affairs, and Logistics	Beijing, Xi'an, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Shanghai	Reciprocal visit for Dep Dir CPLA General Logistics Dept Xu Guangyi's Sep 80 visit to the United States. Delegation tours a number of logistics units of the CPLA and meets with Hong Xuezhi, Dir, CPLA General Logistics Dept, and Yang Dezhi, Vice Min of Natl Defense and Chief of the General Staff.	China Exchange News, Dec 81, p.20. FBIS/China, 13 Feb 81, p.B1; FBIS/China, 23 Mar 81, pp.B1-2; FBIS/China, 25 Mar 81, p.B1; NYT, 28 Mar 81, p.A5.
12/09/80	US	T	Lawrence F. Ayers Dep Dir for Programs, Production, and Operations, Defense Mapping Agency (DMA)	Beijing, Guangzhou, Wuhan	China's Natl Bureau of Surveying and Mapping (NBSM) hosts officials from DMA for a 2-week tour of NBSM mapping, charting, and geodetic facilities. The delegation also visits the Military Bureau of Surveying and Mapping and meets with its Dep Dir Zhu Yiyu.	China Exchange News, Dec 81, p.20. FBIS/China, 13 Feb 81, p.B1; FBIS/China, 23 Mar 81, pp.B1-2; FBIS/China, 25 Mar 81, p.B1; NYT, 28 Mar 81, p.A5.
03/22/81	US	T	Gerald Ford Former Pres	Beijing, Chongqing	Ford, serving as an envoy of Pres Reagan, seeks to assure Chinese leaders that Reagan wants ties with Beijing to grow and that he will not precipitate a confrontation over Taiwan. Xinhua reports on Ford's meetings with Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang without comment. At a banquet, Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua "welcomed" recent affirmations by the Reagan Administration of the "strategic significance of Sino-US relations," with the qualification that relations will develop only if both sides "face up to the stark reality of the world situation...and abide by the principles laid down" at the time of normalization. Ford's visit follows: Reagan's announcement (6 Feb) that it would honor the "solemn undertakings" made in normalization; and a formal meeting between Reagan and Chinese Amb Chai Zemin (20 Mar), after which the Chinese report that both countries pledged to promote bilateral relations based on the "principles laid down" in the communique on normalization.	China Exchange News, Dec 81, p.20. FBIS/China, 13 Feb 81, p.B1; FBIS/China, 23 Mar 81, pp.B1-2; FBIS/China, 25 Mar 81, p.B1; NYT, 28 Mar 81, p.A5.
03/30/81	US	T	Adm John B. Hayes Cmndt, US Coast Guard	Beijing	Adm Hayes meets with Vice Min of Communications Guo Jian to discuss implementation of the Sino-US maritime transportation agreement. (The agreement was signed in	FBIS/China, 2 Apr 81, p.B7; US

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DATE	COUNTRY	NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
05/12/81	US	T Lt Gen William Richardson Cmtd, US Army Command and General Staff College	Beijing, Xi'an, Nanjing, Shanghai	Beijing on 4 Sep 80 by Asst Sec of Commerce for Maritime Affairs Samuel Nemirov and Dir, Min of Communications Foreign Affairs Bureau Dong Huamin after three rounds of negotiations that began in May 79.)	Dept of State, <u>Two Years of US-China Relations</u> , (Jan 81), p.7. FBIS/China, 13 May 81, p.B1; FBIS/China, 15 May 81, p.B2; FBIS/China, 27 May 81, p.B2.
06/14/81	US	T Alexander Haig Sec of State	Beijing	Lt Gen Richardson leads a 16-member delegation that includes the commanding generals of six US military academies and armed forces schools on a 2-week tour. Upon arrival, the delegation is received by CPLA Military Academy Cmtd Xiao Ke along with Dep Cmtd Tao Hanzheng, Dep Chief of the Gen Staff Zhang Zhen, and Asst to the Chief of the Gen Staff Han Huaizhi. In Beijing, the delegation inspects the CPLA Military Academy and meets with Vice Premier Geng Biao for an "exchange of views on international problems of common concern." In Nanjing, the delegation tours the Nanjing Naval College and the No. 1 Ground Artillery School. In Shanghai, the delegation is received the Dep Cdr of the Shanghai Garrison. The visit reciprocates the Oct 80 tour of US military academies led by Cmtd, CPLA Military Academy and Vice Min of Natl Defense Xiao Ke.	Dept of State <u>Bulletin</u> , v.81, no.205 3, Aug 81, pp.34-38; FBIS/China, 17 Jun 81, pp.B1-2; FBIS/China, 19 Jun 81, pp.B1-2; NYT, 18 Jun 81, pp.A1.
09/17/81	US	T James L. Malone Asst Sec of State	Beijing	The first high-level exchange since Pres Reagan took office. After 3 days of talks, Haig announces that the United States will allow sales of lethal military weapons to China. Haig says that CPLA Dep COS Liu Huaqing will visit the US in Aug 81 for follow-up discussions on arms transfers. (Liu's visit never came about.) During Haig's visit, the Chinese reiterate that Taiwan continues to be a "stumbling block" in the development of relations. A Xinhua commentary published just after Haig's departure notes that both countries have "identical or similar views regarding...the current global strategic posture." A vague reference to remarks made by Pres Reagan on 17 Jun concerning weapons sales to Taiwan, warns that the development of bilateral relations is threatened by "incessant out-of-tune voices from Americans in the US Government." After the visit, it is reported that the United States and China re jointly operating an electronic intelligence gathering station in Xinjiang to monitor Soviet missile tests.	FBIS/China, 21 Sep 81, p.B3; NYT, 19 Sep 82, p.A11.

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DATE	COUNTRY	T / F	NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
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09/22/81	China	F	Zhang Wenjin Vice Min of Foreign Affairs	United Nations	suspensions that China is giving nuclear aid to Pakistan and China's refusal to accept international safeguards.	FBIS/China, 23 Sep 81, p.A4.
10/16/81	China	F	Zhang Xiang Dir, Public Health Dept, CPLA General Logistics Dept	Unknown	Xinhua reports that Zhang meets with Sec of State Alexander Haig and "exchanged views on issues of common interest." The two are attending the 36th United Nations General Assembly.	FBIS/China, 16 Oct 81, p.B1.
10/21/81	US		Ronald Reagan Pres	Cancun, Mexico	Reagan and Premier Zhao Ziyang hold a luncheon meeting before the formal opening of the Intl Conference on Cooperation and Development. Xinhua reports that the two had a "friendly, sincere, and free talk on the strategic situation." According to FEER, their talks center on Taiwan. Zhao seeks to dissuade the Reagan Administration from selling a new generation of fighter aircraft to Taiwan and reiterates China's nine-point program for peaceful reunification. Zhao tells Reagan that good relations "based on recognition of Beijing's sovereignty" would insure Taiwan's well being. FEER reports that after their meeting, Reagan and Zhao are cool to each other during the summit.	FBIS/China, 22 Oct 81, p.A1; FEER, 30 Oct 81, pp.16-17.
10/29/81	China	F	Huang Hua Min of Foreign Affairs	Washing- ton, DC	A continuation of talks begun at the Cancun Summit between Pres Reagan and Premier Zhao Ziyang. Foreign Minister Huang Hua meets with Sec of State Haig and Reagan to resolve the issue of a proposed sale of advanced fighter planes to Taiwan. Huang reportedly tells Haig that any increase in the level of sophistication of weapons sold to Taiwan would produce a setback in Sino-US relations. China will delay sending a delegation (originally scheduled to visit the United States in Aug 81, to be headed by CPLA Dep COS Liu Huaqing) to consider purchasing US weapons until the issue of arms sales to Taiwan is settled.	NYT, 30 Oct 81, p.A7; NYT, 31 Oct 81, p.7.
11/10/81	US	T	Walter Stoessel Under Sec of State for Political Affairs	Beijing	After meeting with Foreign Minister Huang Hua and holding talks with Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin, Stoessel says US arms sales to Taiwan were only mentioned in passing. While Stoessel is in Beijing, Xinhua says that a proposed sale of advanced fighter planes to Taiwan would be a "litmus test" of US respect for China's sovereignty.	FBIS/China, 12 Nov 81, p.B1; FBIS/China, 13 Nov 81, pp.B2-3.
11/12/81	China	F	Han Fudong Chmn, CPLA Sports Cmsn	Hawaii	At the invitation of Sec of Defense Caspar Weinberger, Han leads a five-member CPLA delegation to the 36th Intl Military Sports Council.	FBIS/China, 12 Nov 81, p.B3.

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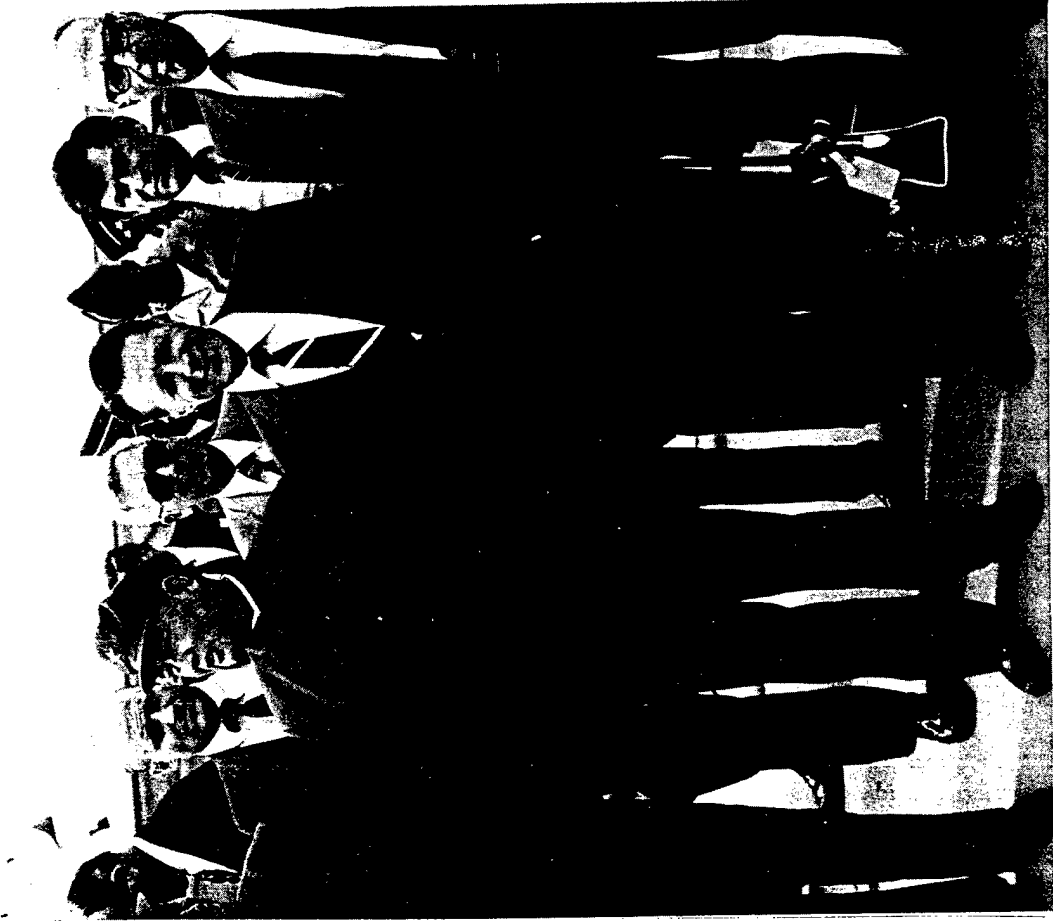
DATE	COUNTRY	T / F	NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
01/11/82	US	T	John Holdridge Asst Sec of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs	Beijing	Holdridge meets with Chinese leaders when the United States announces its decision to extend a coproduction agreement allowing Taiwan to continue manufacturing F-5E fighter aircraft under license. A Xinhua commentary decries both the decision and its timing, charging that the United States was "really going too far" by announcing a "unilateral" decision in the midst of consultations between Holdridge and Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin. Xinhua also questions whether the United States is "sincere in finding a solution to the matter through negotiations...or is it trying to impose a fait accompli?". The Chinese lodge a "strong protest" against the decision and greatly limit the number of high-level officials permitted to visit the United States in 1982 and well into 1983.	FEER, 15 Jan 82, pp.8-9; FBIS/China, 15 Jan 82, pp.B1-2.
02/07/82	US	T	Lawrence J. Brady Asst Sec of Commerce	Beijing	While attending the Beijing opening of an industrial exhibition from the United States, Brady says the Reagan Administration hopes to raise the level of US technology that China may be permitted to purchase. He adds that the Reagan Administration is willing to permit the export of some items that could be put to military use.	NYT, 7 Feb 82, p.A1.
05/05/82	US	T	George Bush Vice Pres	Beijing	Less than 1 month after the 14 Apr Reagan Administration announcement that it would sell \$60 million in military spare parts to Taiwan, Bush meets with Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua, Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice Chmn Deng Xiaoping. They discuss US arms sales to Taiwan, and all three Chinese leaders highlight the divergence of views between the United States and China. Deng tells Bush that the two countries had to "dispel the shadows and dark clouds overhanging our relations." Pres Reagan sends letters to Zhao, Deng and CCP General Sec Hu Yaobang to coincide with the Bush visit. The letters tacitly endorse Beijing's Sep 79 nine-point proposal for a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan question. In his letter to Zhao, Reagan says that "in the context of progress toward a peaceful solution, there would naturally be a decrease in the need for arms by Taiwan."	FBIS/China, 7 May 82, p.B1; FBIS/China, 10 May 82, pp.B1-4; Dept of State Bulletin, v.82,no.206 5, Aug 82, p.45.
10/01/82	China	F	Huang Hua Min of Foreign Affairs	United Nations	The first high-level exchange since the Joint Communiqué of 17 Aug 82 in which the United States agrees to place limits on arms sales to Taiwan and China reaffirms a policy of peaceful reunification with Taiwan. Foreign Minister Huang meets with Sec of State Shultz while attending the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly. Huang reportedly tells Shultz that regardless of some current problems, the development of bilateral relations is of "fundamental importance."	NYT, 2 Oct 82, p.A3.

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11/29/82	US	T	John Beary Asst Sec of Defense for Health Affairs	Beijing	Beary leads a military medical delegation on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Natl Defense. The group is received by Hong Xuezhai, Dir, CPLA General Logistics Dept. This is a reciprocal visit for a group of CPLA medical officers that toured the United States in Oct 81.	FBIS/China, 3 Dec 82, p.B2.
02/02/83	US	T	George Shultz Sec of State	Beijing	Shultz holds 4 days of talks with Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian, Premier Zhao Ziyang, and Chmn Deng Xiaoping. After Shultz holds an unscheduled meeting with Min of Natl Defense Zhang Aiping it is announced that the two countries will take steps to revive high-level bilateral military contacts. Dep Asst Sec of Defense Richard Armitage and Dir, State Dept Bur of Politico-Military Affairs Adm Jonathan Howe meet with senior Chinese military officials to discuss exchanges in military medicine, education and logistics.	NYT, 5 Feb 83, p.A1; NYT, 6 Feb 83, p.A1; FBIS/China, 4 Feb 83, pp.B1-3.
03/27/83	US	T	Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Speaker, US House of Representatives	Beijing	O'Neill leads a delegation of 14 US Congressmen for an 8-day visit as guests of the Natl People's Congress. Visit comes in the midst of the introduction of resolutions in the US Congress saying "Taiwan's future should be settled peacefully," a US District Court ruling on Huguang Railway bonds, Hu Na's defection, and a lack of progress on a textile agreement. Premier Zhao tells O'Neill he is optimistic about long-run bilateral relations but is not satisfied with present Sino-US relations.	NYT, 28 Mar 83, p.A7; NYT, 29 Mar 83, p.A2; FBIS/China, 31 Mar 83, pp.W3-4.
05/21/83	US	T	Malcolm Baldrige Sec of Commerce	Beijing	Baldrige leads US delegation to the inaugural session of US-China Joint Cmsn on Commerce and Trade. Baldrige tells the Chinese that US restraints on high-technology exports on computers and telecommunications will be eased soon. (In Jun 83, the Reagan Administration publicly confirmed its decision to allow sales of dual-use, high-technology to China. New export regulations placing China in Country Group V for friendly, nonaligned nations became effective in Nov 83.)	FBIS/China, 26 May 83, p.B1; Wall Street Journal, 26 May 83, p.34; Washington Post, 21 Jun 83, p.A8.
07/09/83	China	F	Jia Weiwen Commissioner, SSTC	Washing- ton, DC	Jia leads a delegation holding discussions on a cooperation agreement for the peaceful use of nuclear energy with Amb-at-Large Richard T. Kennedy. More discussions forthcoming.	FBIS/China, 15 Jul 83, p.B1; NYT, 12 Jul 83, p.A10.
08/15/83	US	T	Henry M. Jackson Senator	Beijing, Harbin, Daqing,	Jackson, invited by Beijing People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, is one of the first US Government officials to visit China since the Reagan Administration agreed in Jun 83	FBIS/China, 29 Aug 83, p.B1; NYT, p.B1; NYT,

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DATE	COUNTRY	T / F	NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
08/19/83	US	T	<p>Melvin Price Congressman; Chmn, House Armed Services Cmte</p>	<p>Dalian</p> <p>Beijing, Shanghai, Suzhou</p>	<p>to ease restrictions on high-technology exports to China. After not appearing in public for almost 2 months, Deng Xiaoping meets with Jackson for over 2 hours (27 Aug) and tells the Senator that he is hopeful Sino-American relations will continue to improve.</p> <p>Price leads a 12-member delegation from the House Armed Service Cmte. The delegation meets with Wu Xiquan, Pres of the Beijing Inst for Intl Strategic Studies, who says that China's defense policy is based on "positive defense" and not offensive warfare. According to Wu, China, in the event of an attack, would adopt a combination of fortified defensive operations and guerilla warfare, taking advantage of its vast area and population and the CPLA's experience in using inferior weapons to defeat a better equipped enemy. Both Wu Xiquan and State Councilor Ji Pengfei express China's frustration at the slow pace of technology transfers from the United States and claim that China does not seek the most advanced technology, but rather intermediate level technology. Wu says the future of US-China relations is linked to US willingness to aid China's modernization. The delegation also tours Beijing's underground civil defense tunnel system.</p>	<p>28 Aug 83, p.18.</p> <p>FBIS/China, 22 Aug 83, pp.B1-2; Report of the Delegation to East Asia of the Cmte on Armed Services, House of Representatives, 98th Congress, 1st Session. (USGPO, Nov 83), pp.8-13.</p>
09/20/83	US	T	<p>Richard T. Kennedy Amb-at-Large</p>	Beijing	<p>Kennedy holds continuing talks on a cooperation agreement for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Chinese sources say a draft agreement is discussed. Talks will be continued at a time to be announced.</p>	<p>FBIS/China, 26 Sep 83, p.B4.</p>
09/25/83	US	T	<p>Caspar Weinberger Sec of Defense</p>	<p>Beijing, Xi'an, Shanghai</p>	<p>Weinberger's 5-day visit to China restores a sense of forward movement to US-Chinese military relations. Meets with Min of Natl Defense Zhang Aiping, Premier Zhao Ziyang, and Deng Xiaoping. Zhang states that China has limited interest in military cooperation with the United States saying, "China will not attach itself to any big power or bloc of powers." No sales of US arms to China are concluded, but Weinberger says progress could "mature very quickly into actual transfers of weapons systems, if that is what the Chinese want." Weinberger also reviews US guidelines on transfer of dual-use technology to China. The visit produces firm dates for the US visit of Premier Zhao (Jan 84), the China visit of Pres Reagan (Apr 84), and agreement in principle for Min of Natl Defense Zhang to visit the United States. There is also an agreement to reinstitute in 1984 a program of military exchanges in training, logistics, battle tactics, and other areas.</p>	<p>FBIS/China, 26 Sep 83, p.B2; NYT, 28 Sep 83, p.A3; NYT, 29 Sep 83, p.A3; FBIS/China, 30 Sep 83, p.B1; Washington Post, 30 Sep 83, p.27.</p>



Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger at the outset of his September 1983 trip to China.



Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger inspects a guided missile destroyer of the CPLA Navy East Sea Fleet in Shanghai during his September 1983 trip to China.

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DATE	COUNTRY	F	T	NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
10/09/83	US		T	Lt Gen James Williams Dir, Defense Intelligence Agency	Beijing	Sankei Shimbun (Tokyo) reports Defense Intelligence Agency Dir Lt Gen James Williams made a secret visit to China beginning 9 Oct 83. Williams reportedly meets with leading officials of the Ministry of Natl Defense. According to the dispatch, Williams' visit "signifies the early implementation" of an agreement reached during Sec of Defense Weinberger's recent trip to China reconstituting bilateral military exchanges. The Japanese news account also states that China and the United States will carry out "full-scale exchanges of information concerning the Soviet Union."	FBIS/China, 1 Nov 83, Annex p.4.
10/10/83	China	F		Wu Xueqian Min of Foreign Affairs	United Nations, Washington, DC, San Francisco, Chicago	After speaking before the 38th United Nations General Assembly, Wu holds talks with Sec of State Shultz and meets with Pres Reagan. Unconfirmed reports note a meeting between Wu and CIA Dir Casey. (Xinhua said Casey was a guest at a 13 Oct dinner given by Wu at the Chinese Embassy.) Wu tells a welcoming banquet that his visit, along with Sec of Defense Weinberger's recent visit to China, are "signs of a turn for the better" in bilateral relations. Wu says talks with his American counterpart proceeded in a "friendly and frank atmosphere" and were "useful."	FBIS/China, 13 Oct 83, pp.B1-2.
01/10/84	China	F		Zhao Ziyang Premier, State Council	Honolulu, Williamsburg, Washington, DC, San Francisco, New York	First Chinese premier to visit the United States since the establishment of diplomatic relations. At the outset of his 7-day official visit, Zhao tells Pres Reagan that the "growth of Sino-US relations is far below the level it should have attained" but hopes that relations will be "stable and durable." Zhao meets with Cabinet members including Sec of Defense Weinberger. Details of their discussions are not provided. Zhao confirms that Min of Natl Defense Zhang Aiping accepted an invitation to visit the United States at a date to be determined. Zhao says that China is interested in buying US weapons that it needs and can afford. Zhao signs three cooperative accords: in applied science and technology, in industry and technology, and a 5-year extension of the US-China Joint Cmsn on Science and Technology. Progress is reported on a nuclear energy agreement which may be ready to sign when Pres Reagan visits China in Apr 84.	FBIS/China, 12 Jan 84, pp.B1-11 ; FBIS/China, 13 Jan 84, p.B7.
02/08/84	China	F		Zhang Pin Dep Dir, Foreign Affairs Bur, Natl Defense Science, Technology and Industry Cmsn	Washington, ton, DC, et al.	A four-member delegation, led by the son of China's Min of Natl Defense Zhang Aiping, conducts a month-long "window shopping trip" for US weapons systems. The trip is in anticipation of Zhang Aiping's scheduled 1984 official visit to the United States. FEER reports the delegation's interest in exploring a coproduction agreement with Hughes Aircraft, Emerson Electric, and Texas Instruments for manufacturing TOW antitank missiles, and a visit to a Hughes Aircraft	FEER, 8 Mar 84, pp.12-13; Washington Post, 12 Mar 84, p.A2.

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DATE	COUNTRY	T / F	NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
03/25/84	US	T	Brent Scowcroft Chmn, President's Cmsn on Strategic Forces; Vice Chmn, United Nations Assoc (USA); Former Asst to the Pres for Natl Security Affairs, 1975-77	Beijing	At the invitation of the Beijing Inst for Intl Strategic Studies (BIISS), Scowcroft meets with Institute Chmn Wu Xiquan for discussions on US-China relations, the situation on the Korean Peninsula, Afghanistan, and the nuclear arms race. Scowcroft is the guest of honor at a banquet hosted by Xu Xin, Vice Chmn, BIISS (concurrently a Dep COS, CPLA). Xinhua reports without comment a meeting between Min of Natl Defense Zhang Aiping and Scowcroft.	FBIS/China, 27 Mar 84, p.B1.
04/09/84	China	F	Shi Xia Dir, Training Dept, CPLA General Staff Dept	West Point NY, Ft. Monroe VA, Ft. Knox KY, Ft. Leonard Wood MO, Ft. Leavenworth KS, Univ of Washington (Seattle), Ft. Lewis WA	Shi leads a Chinese military training delegation on an 18-day orientation tour of US military training procedures and facilities. The Chinese delegation observes and receives briefings on various types of US military training: basic training, noncommissioned officers training, officers training, unit training, and the ROTC program. The delegation inspects training devices and simulators such as the Weaponer rifle marksmanship trainer. Topics of discussion include retention of trained personnel, relationship between officers and noncommissioned officers, and the role of women in the military.	United States. Army. Training Center (Fort Leonard Wood). "Visit of People's Republic of China Training Delegation." 7 May 1984. (Typewritten.)
04/15/84	US	T	Richard T. Kennedy Amb-at-Large	Beijing	On the eve of Pres Reagan's trip to China, Kennedy holds talks with Jia Weiwen, Commissioner, SSTC, on concluding a cooperation agreement for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. After meeting with Kennedy, Vice Premier Li Peng says the talks "achieved considerable advances." An SSTC spokesman says China is "considering the suggestion" that they send astronauts to the United States to participate in the space shuttle program. (Kennedy and Jia initialed the nuclear energy agreement during Pres Reagan's visit to China.)	FBIS/China, 19 Apr 84, p.B2; FBIS/China, 20 Apr 84, pp.B5-6.
04/26/84	US	T	Ronald Reagan Pres	Beijing, Xi'an, Shanghai	The first visit by a US President since normalization. Reagan's 6-day visit follows by 3 months the first US visit of a Chinese head of government. Reagan holds 7 hours of	FBIS/China, 26 Apr 84, pp.B1-5;

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DATE	COUNTRY	T / NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
04/28/84	China	F Zheng Ming Dep Dir, Equipment & Technology Dept, CPLA Navy	San Diego, Pomona CA	meetings with Premier Zhao Ziyang, Pres Li Xiannian, CCP General Sec Hu Yaobang (who accepts an invitation to visit the United States), and Deng Xiaoping. During the visit the two countries initial a bilateral agreement on cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy, sign a bilateral tax treaty, and sign an accord renewing cultural exchanges. Asst Sec of Defense Richard Armitage and Min of Natl Defense Zhang Aiping hold a "friendly exchange of views" on US-China military technology cooperation. (Final approval for the nuclear cooperation agreement is delayed after it is learned that it does not contain a written nonproliferation pledge; China claims Zhao's verbal assurances are sufficient. A Chinese spokesman argues the United States is "raising unnecessary new issues" by seeking additional Chinese assurances on nuclear nonproliferation.)	FBIS/China, 27 Apr 84, pp-B1-13; FBIS/China, 30 Apr 84, pp-B1-26; FBIS/China, 1 May 84, P-B15.
05/06/84	China	F Liu Mingpu Vice COS, CPLA General Logistics Dept	Washing- ton, DC, Defense Fuels Supply Center, VA, Norfolk (VA) Naval Supply Center, Craney Island (VA) Fuel Depot, Army	Zheng leads a 5-member CPLA Navy delegation on an inspection tour, for possible future purchase, of the General Electric LM2500 marine gas turbine engine propulsion system and the General Dynamics Phalanx ship defense system. The US Navy has employed the LM2500 propulsion system for more than 10 years in over 100 of its combatant ships. The delegation visits US Navy ships equipped with the LM2500 and on shore maintenance facilities. The delegation tours the guided missile frigate USS George Philip, the destroyer tender USS Acadia, ship intermediate maintenance activity, and a naval air repair facility at the San Diego Naval Air Station. CPLA Zheng is accompanied by Zhu Geming, Dep Chief Engineer, CPLA Navy Equipment & Technology Dept; Zhou Zuchang and Liu Chenjun, Engineers, CPLA Navy Equipment & Technology Dept; and Wang Chengli, also of the CPLA Navy Equipment & Technology Dept.	United States. Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Installations, and Logistics). "Trip Report: PRC Logistics Delegation, May 6-23,
				Liu leads a 9-member CPLA military logistics delegation on an 18-day tour of 11 US military logistics facilities. The delegation is given an orientation in depot automation and management of end items, spare parts, ammunition, bulk fuels, principles of depot storage, construction of facilities, quality control of depot assets, computerization of facilities, and depot management training. Liu is accompanied by Ye Daxun, Dir, S&T Div, CPLA GLD; Wang Fengxing, Dep Chief, CPLA Navy Ordnance Dept; Zhang Huaifa, Dep Dir, Logistics and Engineering College; and Wu Xucheng, Dep Dir, CPLA Air Force Logistics Dept. Asst Sec of Defense for Manpower, Installations, and Logistics Dr. Lawrence Korb will lead a US military delegation on a reciprocal visit to China in Nov 84.	

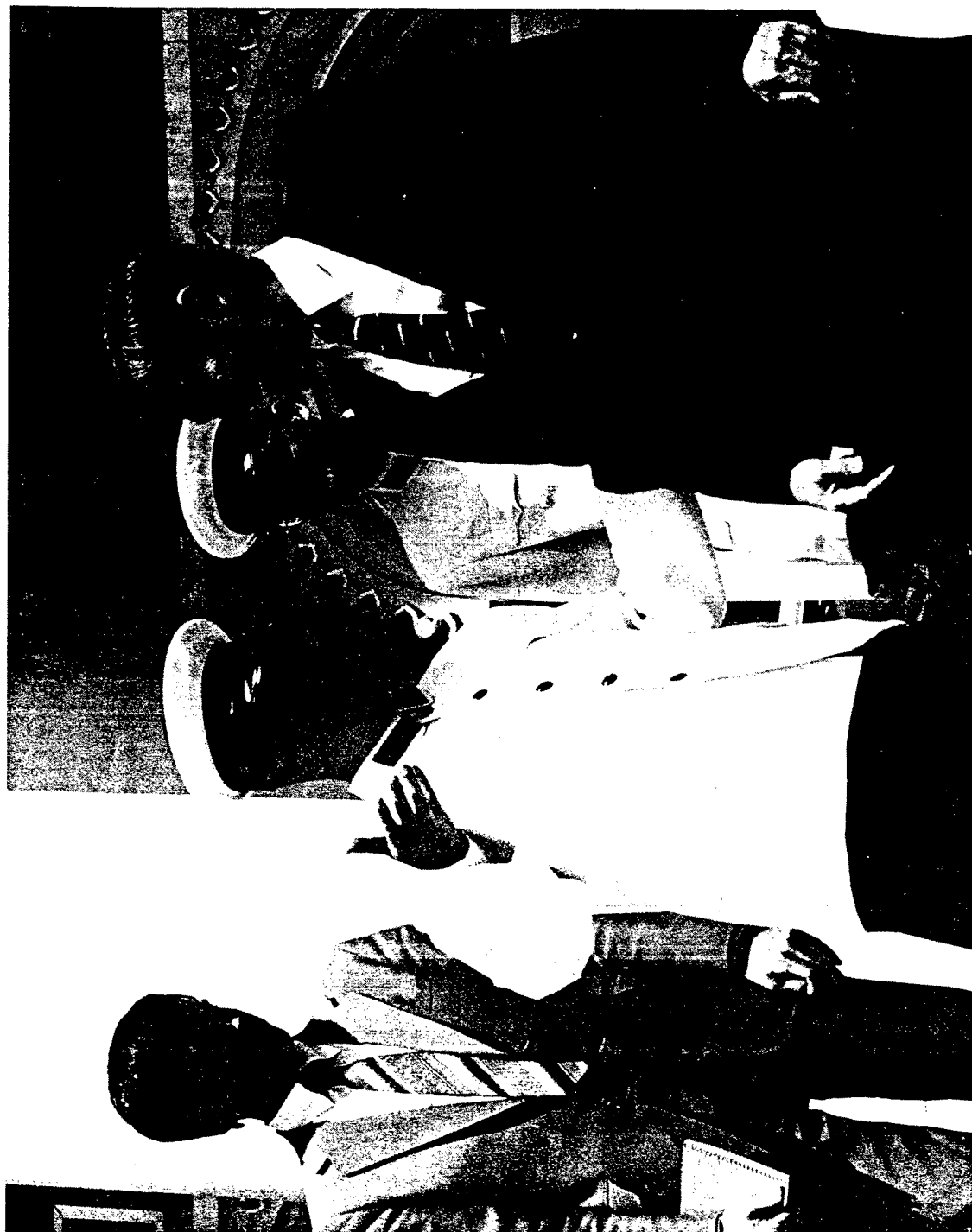
MILITARY AND MILITARY-RELATED EXCHANGES BETWEEN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES: 1979-1985

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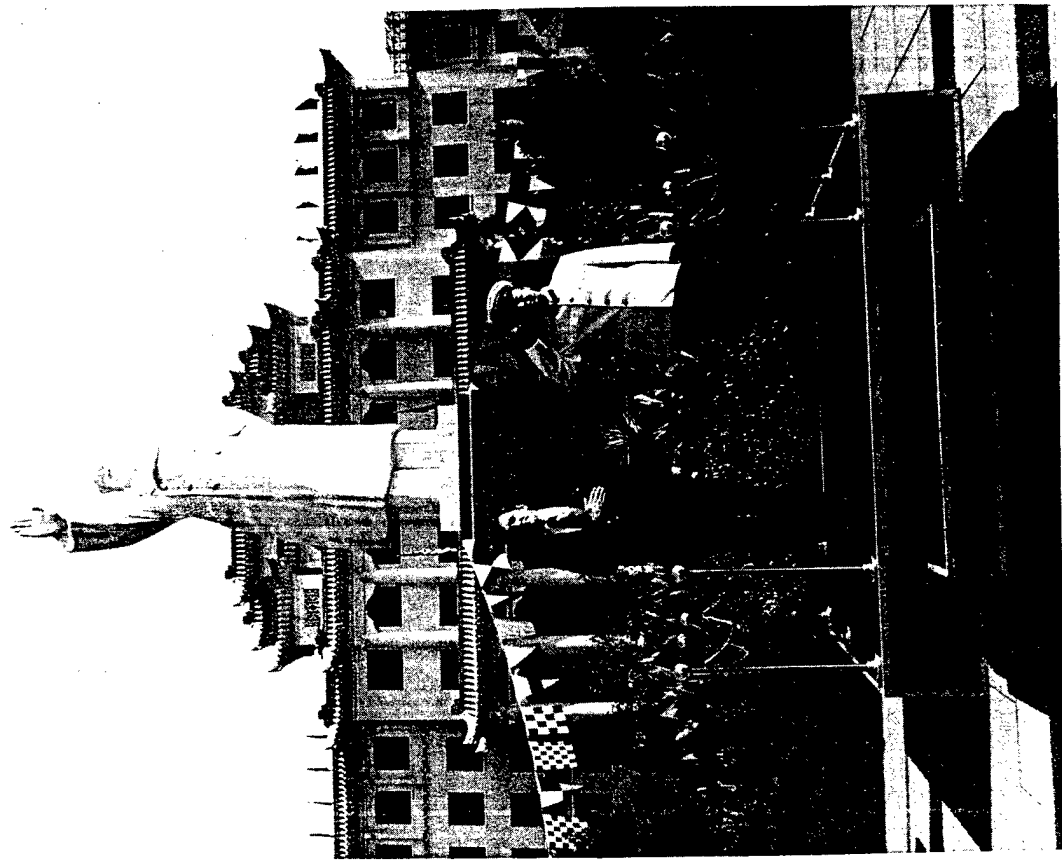
DATE	COUNTRY	F	NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
05/14/84	US	T	Jeane Kirkpatrick US Ambassador to the United Nations	Beijing	Amb Kirkpatrick has a "friendly talk" with Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian and meets with Vice Foreign Minister Han Xu on the "present international situation and problems of common interest." Premier Zhao Ziyang meets Kirkpatrick for what is described as a "friendly and fruitful talk."	1984, " 20 June 1984 (Typewrit- ten).
06/09/84	China	F	Zhang Aiping Min of Natl Defense	New York, West Point, Washing- ton, DC, Fort Worth, TX, Fort Lewis, WA, Edwards AFB, Vanden- berg AFB, San Diego,	The first visit by a Chinese Min of Natl Defense since normalization; Zhang reciprocates Weinberger's Sep 83 trip to China. On the eve of his departure, Zhang says his US visit is not directed against any third nation. After Zhang's 3 days of talks in Washington with Sec of Defense Weinberger, a DoD spokesman announces that the two "agreed in principle" to possible sales to China of US antitank and antiaircraft weapons and avionics for China's F8 fighter aircraft, but that no formal agreement has been reached on US military sales and assistance. Pres Reagan receives Zhang and signs a document making China eligible to participate in the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program. Zhang describes his meetings with Weinberger as "beneficial" and says that "both sides agreed to further strengthen the	FBIS/China, 15 May 84, pp.B1-2. FBIS/China, 18 May 84, p.B1. China Daily, 5 Jun 84, p.1; NYT, 15 Jun 84, p.A10; FBIS/China, 28 Jun 84, p.B1; Defense Week (Wash, DC) 18 Jun 84., p.17;

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DATE	COUNTRY	T / F	NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
07/04/84	US	T	Kenneth L. Adelman Dir, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	San Francisco	existing good relations between the defense establishments of the two countries." Zhang also meets with Chmn, Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen John Vessey. Zhang is accompanied by Dep Chief, CPLA General Staff Dept Zhang Zhen; Dep Chief, Foreign Affairs Bur, NDSTIC Zhang Pin; Vice Chmn, NDSTIC Wu Shaozu; Dep Cdr, CPLA Air Force Wang Hai; and Dep Cdr, CPLA Navy Nie Kuiju. (At the conclusion of the visit, a DoD spokesman reports that the technical members of the delegation will remain in Washington to continue to negotiate for possible Chinese-licensed production of some weapons systems.)	Janes's Defence Weekly (UK) 23 Jun 84, p.1011; FEER, 28 Jun 84, pp.12-13.
07/04/84	US	T	Kenneth L. Adelman Dir, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	Beijing, Xi'an, Shanghai	Adelman leads a 9-member delegation for discussions with Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian and Ministry of Natl Defense officials on a broad range of arms-control issues. He also presents the US position on the currently suspended arms talks with the Soviet Union. Adelman's visit is in the wake of the US delay in seeking final Congressional approval of the nuclear energy agreement initiated by Pres Reagan and Premier Zhao Ziyang in Apr 84. (Approval is being withheld because the agreement contains no written pledge on nonproliferation--the Chinese contend that Zhao's verbal assurances are sufficient--and the United States is concerned that China might be assisting Pakistan's nuclear program.) According to Chinese sources, Adelman's trip was not made to obtain additional assurances that China would not transfer nuclear materials supplied by the United States to other nations.	NYT, 7 Jul 84, p.A4; CSM, 9 Jul- 84, pp.9,10.
08/15/84	US	T	John F. Lehman Sec of the Navy	Beijing, Dalian, Qingdao, Shanghai	Lehman conducts a 10-day official visit for discussions with top Chinese military leaders, and inspection tours of naval installations. After a 3-hour meeting, Liu Huaqing, Cdr, CPLA Navy, says Lehman's visit "will enhance understanding and promote friendly exchanges between the naval forces of the two countries." Min of Natl Defense Zhang Aiping tells Lehman he hopes that friendly exchanges will continue between the two countries' armed forces. Cdr, East Sea Fleet Xie Zhengchao and Dep COS, CPLA Navy An Liguang lead Lehman on a tour of Shanghai's Wusong Naval Base. At the visit's conclusion, a US spokesman says a "sound foundation" has been laid for future technical cooperation between the two navies, including "exchanges of visits and navy-to-navy staff talks." FEER reports that Lehman reached an agreement in principle for a US Navy call at Qingdao before the end of 1984. The port call is delayed because of China's concern over the effect of such a visit on its image as an independent country.	FBIS/China, 17 Aug 84, p.B1; FBIS/China, 20 Aug 84, p.B1; FBIS/China, 24 Aug 84, pp.B1-2; NYT, 21 Aug 84, p.A7; FEER, 8 Nov 84, p.11.



CPLA Navy Commander Liu Huaqing receives visiting Secretary of the Navy John Lehman in Beijing in August 1984.



Secretary of the Navy John Lehman and CPLA Navy Commander Liu Huaqing during Lehman's August 1984 trip to China.

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DATE	COUNTRY	F	T	NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
09/06/84	China	F		Han Nianlong Pres, Chinese People's Inst of Foreign Affairs; Advisor, Min of Foreign Affairs	New York, Washing- ton DC	After attending a 3-day conference co-sponsored by the Chinese People's Inst of Foreign Affairs and the Natl Cmte on US-China Relations in New York City, on Sino-US relations, Han holds 2 days of talks in Washington. <u>Wen Wei Po</u> (Hong Kong) reports that a number of former US and Chinese Government officials, including two unidentified former Chinese foreign ministers, two former US Secretaries of Defense--Harold Brown and Robert MacNamara--and former CIA Dep Dir Bobby Inman attended the conference and that these former senior officials continue to exert influence in the policy decisions of their respective governments. In Washington, Han, a former Vice Min of Foreign Affairs, holds separate meetings with Vice Pres George Bush, Asst to the Pres for Natl Security Affairs Robert McFarlane, Sec of State George Shultz, Asst Sec of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz, Sec of Defense Caspar Weinberger, and members of the Senate.	FBIS/China, 7 Sep 84, p.B4; FBIS/China, 12 Sep 84, p.B2; FBIS/China, 13 Sep 84, pp.W3-4; FBIS/China, 14 Sep 84, p.B3; FBIS/China, 17 Sep 84, pp.B1-2;
10/08/84	China	F		Wei Baichang Dep Dir, Equipment & Technology Dept, CPLA Navy	Washing- ton, DC, et al.	Wei and Chen Sheng, both Dep Dirs, CPLA Navy Equipment and Technology Dept, lead a delegation of Chinese naval officials and civilian technicians to the United States to inspect for purchase General Electric LM2500 gas turbine engines used by the US Navy. The visit is also expected to clear the way for port calls in China by US Navy Spruance Class destroyers, equipped with LM2500 engines, in 1985. Exchanges of visits between Cdr, CPLA Navy Liu Huaqing and CNO Adm James D. Watkins are also anticipated in 1985. (During a port call at Hong Kong by the USS Blue Ridge, flagship of the US Seventh Fleet, Cdr Julius Grav says that negotiations are continuing for possible visits by US Navy ships to Chinese ports. While the ship is in Hong Kong, Xu Jiatur, Dir of the Hong Kong Branch, Xinhua News Agency, member of the CCP Central Committee, and the highest-ranking Chinese official in Hong Kong, reportedly attends a reception on board the Blue Ridge. A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry denies that the United States and China have made specific arrangements for a US warship visit to China, although FEER reports that China is ready to permit the US Navy to call at Shanghai, provided Chinese naval personnel will be allowed to go on board the visiting US ships. CCP General Sec Hu Yaobang says that US Navy ships will be allowed to visit Chinese ports if they are on "ceremonial call and the request is made through diplomatic procedures.")	Washington Post, 9 Oct 84, p.A26; <u>South China Morning Post</u> (Hong Kong) 30 Oct 84, p.12; FBIS/China, 27 Nov 84, p.D1; FBIS/China, 5 Dec 84, p.B1; FEER, 13 Dec 84, p.18
10/17/84	US	T		Maj Gen Johnny Johnston Dir of Training, Army Dep COS for Opns &	Beijing, Xi'an, Shijia- zhuang,	Maj Gen Johnston leads an 11-member military training delegation, the first such group to visit China since normalization. The visit reciprocates an Apr 84 tour of the United States by a Chinese military training delegation.	FBIS/China, 17 Oct 84, p.B1; NYT, 18 Oct 84,

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11/13/84	China	F		Chen Youming Dir, Equipment & Technology Dept, CPLA Navy; Head, CPLA Navy Project for Sino-US Military Technical Cooperation	Plans Nanjing, Hangzhou, Shanghai	(Upon their arrival in Beijing, the delegation is received by Shi Xia, Dir, Training Dept, CPLA General Staff Dept, who led the delegation.) The delegation's mission is to observe CPLA training practices with a view toward enhanced future cooperation and information exchanges. The US delegation, consisting of Army, Air Force, and Marine personnel, tours Chinese military training practices and facilities, including those of the CPLA's 2d Artillery Corps during their 2-week visit. It is the first time a US military delegation has inspected China's strategic missile forces. Johnston holds talks with Dep Chief, CPLA General Staff Dept Zhang Zhen who accompanied Min of Natl Defense Zhang Aiping to the United States in Jun 84.	p.A9; FBIS/China, 19 Oct 84, p.B1; NYT, 20 Oct 84, p.A3; FBIS/China, 26 Oct 84, p.B1; FBIS/China, 5 Nov 84, p.B1.
11/13/84	China	F		Washing- ton, DC, Evendale OH, et al.		A 13-member CPLA Navy delegation arrives for 5 weeks of discussions on US assistance for modernizing China's surface fleet. (The Equipment and Technology Dept is a newly created entity within the CPLA Navy.) According to a DoD spokesman, representatives of the two countries' navies discuss "Navy-to-Navy cooperation regarding modernization." Asst Sec of the Navy for Research and Engineering Melvyn Paisley is the senior US official meeting with the Chinese Navy delegation. The Chinese also meet with Adm James Lyons, Dep CNO for Plans, and Adm Steven White, Chief, Navy Material Command. The visit results in a preliminary agreement on the sale of defensive naval weapons to China consisting of modern towed sonars manufactured by Gould Inc, Honeywell's Mk-46 torpedoes, and General Dynamics' Phalanx close-in ship defense system, as well as General Electric LM2500 gas turbine engines. The deal, if completed, represents the first sale of lethal military equipment to China. The final agreement for the sale is expected to be concluded during a reciprocal visit to China by Paisley and Adm. White in Jan 85. After talks in Washington, the delegation visits the General Electric plant in Ohio where the LM2500 engines are manufactured and various unidentified navy installations. The visit also appears to have cleared the way for a port call at Shanghai in Apr 85 by US Navy ships, all equipped with the LM2500 propulsion system. (During the delegation's visit, China extends an invitation to Chmn, Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen John Vessey to visit China in Jan 85.)	Washington Post, 21 Nov 84, p.A12; "DoD News Briefing, Asst Sec of Defense for Public Affairs Michael I. Burch," 20 Nov 84, 13 pp; Defense Week (Wash,DC) 26 Nov 84, p.5; FEER, 13 Dec 84, p.18; Washington Post, 12 Jan 85, pp.A1,17; NYT, 13 Jan 85, p.A12.
11/15/84	US	T		Lawrence J. Korb Asst Sec of Defense for Manpower, Installations, and Logistics	Beijing, Tianjin, Xi'an, Hangzhou, Shanghai	Dr. Korb leads a 10-member US military logistics delegation on a 2-week tour of Chinese military logistics facilities. The visit reciprocates a May 84 visit by a Chinese military logistics delegation led by Vice COS, CPLA General Logistics Dept Liu Mingpu. Upon their arrival in Beijing, the delegation is received by Hong Xuezhai, Dir, CPLA General Logistics Dept. Both Korb and Hong express satisfaction with	FBIS/China, 20 Nov 84, pp.B1-2; FBIS/China, 27 Nov 84, p.B3.

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DATE	COUNTRY	NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
11/15/84	US	T Alexander Haig former Sec of State; Sr Advisor, United Technologies Corp	Beijing	<p>the contacts in recent years between the logistics departments of the two countries' armed forces and hope for increasing contacts in the future. The US delegation inspects a number of supply facilities, oil and aviation depots, a transportation school in Tianjin, the CPLA Air Force Engineering College and a CPLA medical college, both in Xi'an, and the East Sea Fleet headquarters in Shanghai.</p> <p>Haig attends the ceremony where the first three (of a total of 24) Sikorsky S-70C helicopters are delivered to China. The S-70C is the commercial version of the Sikorsky UH-60A "Black Hawk," the US Army's primary combat assault helicopter, and will be used by the CPLA as a tactical transport aircraft. The helicopter has no offensive military capability and will be built without the hard points, armor and avionics of the US Army version. The S-70C can carry at least 11 fully equipped troops and lift up to 4 tons and is powered by General Electric T700 turboshaft engines, which are on the US munitions control list. The contract between China and Sikorsky, a commercial sale involving no US Government funding, required approval under US munitions control procedures and CoCom, the first contract between the two countries that required such approval. While in Beijing, Haig meets with Premier Zhao Ziyang (as Sec of State, Haig met twice with Zhao in 1981), and other Chinese foreign affairs officials. Haig lectures on US-China relations at the Chinese People's Inst of Foreign Affairs.</p>	<p>FBIS/China, 15 Nov 84, P.B1; FBIS/China, 16 Nov 84, P.B1; FBIS/China, 19 Nov 84, pp.B1-2; Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), 13 Aug 84, p.28.</p>
01/12/85	US	T Gen John W. Vessey Chmn, Joint Chiefs of Staff	Beijing, Shenyang, Hangzhou, Shanghai, Guangzhou	<p>Vessey is the highest-ranking uniformed member of the US Armed Forces to visit China since the establishment of diplomatic relations. Vessey holds 3 days of talks with his counterpart, CPLA Chief of the General Staff Yang Dezhi. The two officers focus discussions on furthering friendly contacts between the two countries' armed forces. The US Embassy in Beijing says the visit is a "soldier-to-soldier" visit and does not include discussions of arms sales or military technology transfers. Vessey tells Yang that US-China military exchanges are "designed to promote peace and understanding, and threaten no third party." Vessey also says that military exchanges must be integrated with military technology cooperation. Yang, who accepts an invitation to visit the United States at a date yet to be determined, tells Vessey that some "difficulties and obstacles" stand in the way of the development of Sino-US relations and that these problems "should be treated seriously." Premier Zhao Ziyang tells Vessey he hopes the US Government will take "practical measures" to improve US-China relations in Pres Reagan's second term. Min of Natl Defense Zhang Aiping holds a "friendly talk" with Vessey.</p>	<p>NYT, 13 Jan 85, p.A12; Washington Post, 15 Jan 85, p.A11; FBIS/China, 14 Jan 85, pp.B1-2; FBIS/China, 15 Jan 85, pp.B1-2; FBIS/China, 16 Jan 85, p.B1; FBIS/China, 18 Jan 85, p.B1; FBIS/China, 23 Jan 85, p.B3.</p>



Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General John Vessey meets with a CPLA tank commander during his January 1985 trip to China.

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DATE	COUNTRY	T / F	NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
01/27/85	US	T	Melvyn Paisley Asst Sec of the Navy for Research, Engineering, and Systems	Beijing	After his meetings in Beijing and a tour of the CPLA Military Academy, Vessey and his delegation tour Shenyang, Hangzhou, Shanghai, and Guangzhou where they view Chinese ground, naval, and air force units.	Ta Kung Pao (Hong Kong), 31 Jan 85, p.4; FBER, 7 Feb 85, p.8; Peking Informers (Hong Kong), 16 Feb 85, p.7.
02/24/85	US	T	Paul Wolfowitz Asst Sec of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs	Beijing	Wolfowitz, in China for a "working visit," has a "friendly talk" with Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian and exchanges "views on international and bilateral issues of common concern" with Vice Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen. According to the Associated Press, the talks center around hostilities in Kampuchea and along the Sino-Vietnamese border; Wolfowitz asks China to increase its aid to Kampuchean resistance fighters.	FBIS/China, 26 Feb 85, p.81; NYT, 15 Mar 85, p.A3.
03/17/85	US	T	Michael Armacost Under Sec of State for Political Affairs	Beijing	Armacost holds 3 days of talks which the Chinese describe as "friendly, earnest and helpful to the enhancement of mutual understanding." Armacost meets separately with Vice Premier Yao Yilin, Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian, and Vice Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen. In addition to exchanging views on bilateral relations, the two sides, according to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, discuss South Asia, the Middle East, Southeast Asia and Central America, as well as the present state of US-Soviet and Sino-Soviet relations. Armacost says that during his talks, there was "a considerable focus on East-West issues and our respective ties with the Soviet Union in light of recent developments there" and that the United States "does not fear an improvement in Sino-Soviet relations." Armacost's visit comes days after the funeral of Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko and the assumption to power of Mikhail Gorbachev.	FBIS/China, 19 Mar 85, p.81; FBIS/China, 20 Mar 85, p.A1; Washington Post, 18 Mar 85, p.A19; Washington Post, 20 Mar 85, p.A14.
04/12/85	US	T	Arthur Hummel Ambassador to China	Beijing	Hummel and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen engage in negotiations to decide whether US Navy ships will pay a ceremonial port call at Shanghai as scheduled. Talks have been ongoing since CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang said on 10 Apr that the United States agreed not to include nuclear	FBIS/China, 11 Apr 85, pp.E1-2; NYT, 11 Apr 85, p.A3;

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DATE	COUNTRY	F	T	NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
04/23/85	US		T	Maj Gen Perry M. Smith Cmtd, National War College	Beijing	armed ships in the port call. Prior to Hu's remarks, negotiations had been conducted by the two countries' defense establishments. US policy is not to disclose whether any US Navy vessel carries nuclear weapons. The State Dept denies the United States has given such an assurance to China. (On 13 May the State Dept announced a postponement in the proposed port call by US Navy ships to Shanghai.) Ship visits to China remain under consideration, and both sides continue to discuss the issue through diplomatic channels.	NYT, 7 May 85, p.A6; Washington Post, 14 May 85, p.A13; FEER, 30 May 85, pp.14-15.
05/02/85	US		T	Unknown unknown position, US Air Force	Beijing	Maj Gen Smith leads a 30-member delegation from the National Defense University (NDU) on a tour of the CPLA Military Academy. The delegation consists of faculty and students from NDU's National War College and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. The delegation is received by Dep Cmdt Zhang Lin and is briefed on the Academy's organization and curriculum. This is the third exchange between NDU and the CPLA Military Academy. In Apr 79 then-NDU Pres Lt Gen Robert Gard led a delegation to China. CPLA Military Academy Cmdt and Vice Min of Natl Defense Xiao Ke led a delegation to the US in Oct 80.	Information provided by a delegation member.
06/03/85	China	F		Qian Jiadong Chinese Amb to the UN Cmte on Disarmament (Geneva)	New York, Washington, DC	South China Morning Post (Hong Kong) reports discussions between a 21-member US Air Force delegation and Chinese Air Force officials concerning US assistance for modernizing China's F8 fighter aircraft. (The F8, China's latest indigenously designed and built fighter, was first observed by the US military during Under Sec of Defense William Perry's Oct 80 trip to China.) Representatives of the two countries' air forces reportedly discuss upgrading the F8 with the APG-69 radar, manufactured by Emerson Electric.	FBIS/China, 3 May 85, p.W4.
06/19/85	US		T	Robert Linhard Acting Sr Dir, Defense Programs & Arms Control, Ofc of the Special Asst to the Pres for National Security Affairs	Beijing	Qian, accompanied by Chinese Amb to the United States Han Xu, leads a Chinese disarmament delegation on a 5-day visit at the invitation of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA). Qian exchanges views on disarmament with Kenneth Adelman, Dir, ACDA. The visit reciprocates Adelman's Jul 84 visit to China.	FBIS/China, 7 Jun 85, p.B1.
06/25/85	US		T	Richard T. Kennedy Amb-at-Large; Special	Beijing	Linhard leads a 6-member delegation from the Office of the Special Asst to the Pres for Natl Security Affairs for 3 days of briefings on the proposed Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), or "Star Wars" space weapons research. China has criticized SDI as a new field for superpower military confrontation, an escalation of the arms race, and an obstacle to arms negotiations.	CSM, 18 Jun 85, p.2.
						Amb Kennedy holds 4 days of talks with Vice Premier Li Peng and responsible officials of the SSTC aimed at resolving	FBIS/China, 28 Jun 85,

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DATE	COUNTRY	T / F	NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
07/13/85	China	F	Xin Dianfeng Dep COS for Training, PLA Air Force	Unknown	<p>differences over the dormant bilateral agreement on cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy. (The agreement, initialed during Pres Reagan's Apr 84 visit to China, had not been sent to the US Congress for final approval after more than 1 year, because it lacks a written pledge on nonproliferation. The United States is concerned that China might be assisting Pakistan's nuclear weapons program.) Xinhua reports Kennedy and SSC officials had a "useful exchange of views" on bilateral nuclear energy cooperation. At the conclusion of his talks in Beijing, Kennedy says "substantial progress" has been made toward ending the deadlock over the nuclear pact. An unidentified US official reportedly says that full agreement with China on a nonproliferation guarantee could be reached by Chinese Pres Li Xiannian's Jul 85 visit to the United States.</p> <p>Xin leads a CPLA Air Force training delegation on a 2-week tour of US Air Force training bases. Xin is accompanied by Chi Naiwen, Dir, CPLA Air Force Foreign Affairs Bur, He Qingling, Staff Officer, CPLA Air Force Headquarters, and Zhang Wanxiao of the Min of Natl Defense Foreign Affairs Bur.</p>	<p>p.B2; Washington Post, 29 Jun 85, p.A12.</p> <p>Defense Week (Wash., DC), 6 Aug 85, p.5.</p>
07/23/85	China	F	Li Xiannian Pres, PRC	Niagara Falls, Washington, DC, Chicago, Los Angeles, Honolulu	<p>Li's 10-day state visit, the first US visit for a Chinese head of state, reciprocates Pres Ronald Reagan's Apr 84 trip to China. During the visit agreements are signed in four areas: cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy (initialed during Reagan's trip to China), educational and cultural exchanges, and fisheries. During talks with Reagan, Li notes that Taiwan remains the "main snag" to improved bilateral relations. Li's meetings with Secretary of State George Shultz on international issues are described as "friendly and candid." He also meets with former Secretaries of State Henry Kissinger and Alexander Haig. Li meets with Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen John Vessey for "friendly and frank exchanges of views" which are further described as "significant." Their discussions include the issue of US arms sales to China. Vice Premier Li Peng, who accompanied Pres Li, holds talks with Vice Pres George Bush and Energy Secretary John Herrington, tours numerous nuclear power plants, the Hoover Dam, Nellis AFB, facilities of the Ford Motor Co. and McDonnell-Douglas Corp., and NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory.</p>	<p>FBIS/China, 23 Jul 85, pp.B1-2; FBIS/China, 24 Jul 85, pp.B1-9; FBIS/China, 25 Jul 85, p.B2.</p>
08/12/85	US	T	Vernon Walters US Ambassador to the United Nations	Beijing, Xi'an	<p>Walters makes a 3-day visit to China for discussions of "matters of interest to the United States and China" at the United Nations with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. Walters is received by Chinese Minister of Foreign</p>	<p>FBIS/China, 13 Aug 85, p.B2; FBIS/China,</p>

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DATE	COUNTRY	T / F	NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
08/18/85	China	F	Hu Changfa Dep Dir, Tng Dept, CPLA General Staff Dept	Ft. Benning, GA, Ft. NC, Bragg, NC, Ft. Irwin, CA, San Fran- cisco	Affairs Wu Xueqian. Hu leads a 7-member CPLA delegation to the first of two scheduled bilateral military training seminars. The 12-day session focuses on combined arms training with individual, unit level, and specialized combined arms training of infantry, artillery, armor, and air force elements through briefings and observing exercises. The CPLA delegation observes ranger unit exercises at the US Army Infantry School, and airborne exercises performed by the 18th Airborne Corps at Ft. Bragg, and inspects the facilities and observes exercises at the US Army National Training Center at Ft. Irwin. The bilateral seminar is a result of discussions held during the 1984 exchange of military training delegations. The second seminar will be held in China in 1986. Hu is accompanied by Tian Ye, Chief, Tng Div, Armor Dept, GSD; Yu Yueting, Dep Chief, Planning & Organization Div, Tng Dept, GSD; Leng Chenghuai, Dep Chief, Combined Arms Tng Div, Tng Dept, GSD; Zhang Hanjie, Dep Chief, Tng Div, Armor Dept, GSD; Xue Hongquan, Dir, CPLA Combined Arms Tng Center; and Lin Kaizhang, Engineer, CPLA Combined Arms Tng Center.	16 Aug 85, p.B3. Information provided by the US Army Command and General Staff College.
08/25/85	China	F	Zhong Minghua Dep Chief, Ammunition Div, Ordnance Dept, CPLA General Logistics Dept	Savanna, IL, Chambers- burg, PA, New York, Madison, IN, Tooele, UT	Zhong leads a 5-member ammunition quality assurance delegation from the CPLA General Logistics Dept (GLD) on a 2-week tour of six US Army ammunition and logistics facilities, depots, laboratories, and proving grounds. The delegation tours and receives briefings at the US Army Defense Ammunition Center & School and the Savanna Army Depot (Savanna, IL), Letterkenny Army Depot (Chambersburg, PA), Jefferson Proving Ground and Picatinny Arsenal (Madison, IN), and Tooele Army Depot (Tooele, UT). Zhong is accompanied by Shi Risheng, Staff Officer, CPLA GLD; Wang Baoxiao, Engineer, Ammunition Div, CPLA GLD; Wang Fengxue, Dir, Teaching and Research, CPLA Ordnance College, and Zhang Peng, Staff Officer, CPLA GLD Foreign Affairs Bur. (In Sep 85, the United States offered to sell fuses, primers, detonators, and the plans and equipment for a 155-mm artillery shell factory through the Foreign Military Sales Program.)	"Trip Report: Escort of the PRC Ammunition Quality Assurance Team, 25 August-7 September 1985," 15 Oct 85 (Typewritten.)
09/16/85	US	T	Lawrence F. Ayers Dep Dir for Management & Technology, Defense Mapping Agency	Guangzhou, Wuhan, Guilin, Xi'an, Zhengzhou, Beijing	China's Natl Bureau of Surveying and Mapping (NBMS) hosts a DMA delegation for a 14-day official tour of various surveying and mapping facilities and institutes. (Ayers led a similar DMA delegation to China in Dec 80.) The delegation meets with officials of the Military Bureau of Surveying and Mapping (MBSM) to negotiate an annex to the protocol on surveying and mapping signed in Apr 85 by the	Information provided by the US Dept of State, Ofc of Cooperative S&T

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DATE	COUNTRY	T / F	NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
10/02/85	China	F	Wu Xueqian Min of Foreign Affairs; State Councillor	United Nations	US-China Joint Cmsn on Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The annex will provide for cooperative programs between the DMA and the NBSM. While attending the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly, Wu meets with Sec of State George Shultz. During their meeting Wu and Shultz "recalled the development of Sino-US relations in recent years and exchanged views on international issues of common concern." China's permanent representative to the United Nations Li Luyue and China's Ambassador to the United States Han Xu, along with US Under Sec of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost and Asst Sec of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz participate in the meeting.	FBIS/China, 3 Oct 85, p.A1.
10/04/85	US	T	Gen Charles Gabriel Chief of Staff, US Air Force	Beijing, Shenyang, Anshan, Xi'an, Hangzhou, Shanghai	Gen Gabriel, the first US Air Force Chief of Staff to visit China, holds talks with his counterpart CPLA Air Force Cdr Wang Hai. Gabriel also meets with Min of Natl Defense Zhang Aiping for an exchange of views on the "furtherance of relations" between the Chinese and US Air Forces. During his 10-day trip, Gabriel tours CPLA Air Force facilities in Beijing, Shenyang, Anshan, Xi'an, Hangzhou, and Shanghai. In Shanghai, CPLA Air Force COS Ma Zhanmin receives Gabriel and his delegation.	FBIS/China, 7 Oct 85, p.B1; FBIS/China, 16 Oct 85, p.B5; China Daily (Beijing), 7 Oct 85, p.3; Ta Kung Pao (Hong Kong), 10 Oct 85, p.4.
10/13/85	US	T	George Bush Vice Pres	Beijing, Chengdu, Guangzhou, Shenzhen	Bush makes a 6-day official visit to China, his second trip as Vice Pres, and holds 3 days of talks in Beijing. Bush opens the 4th US consulate in China in Chengdu. Throughout his trip, Chinese leaders reiterate that the Taiwan question continues to pose the "major obstacle" to the growth of Sino-US relations and is the "principle problem" between the two countries. Premier Zhao Ziyang tells Bush there are obstacles which "prevent the proper and full tapping of the potentials" of Sino-US relations. Deng Xiaoping says that problems in Sino-US relations "have been solved to a certain extent, but not completely," and that when the Taiwan question is settled, "Sino-US relations will flow smoothly in every field." Bush announces that CoCom export controls of US-manufactured dual-use, high-technology equipment sold to China will be liberalized, resulting in the clearance of about half of the pending applications for sales of high- technology equipment to China. Chinese Min of Natl Defense Zhang Aiping, Dep Chief of the CPLA General Staff He Qizong,	FBIS/China, 15 Oct 85, pp.B1-8; FBIS/China, 16 Oct 85, pp.B1-3, W1-2; Ta Kung Pao (Hong Kong), 17 Oct 85, pp.1,4; FEER, 31 Oct 85, p.20; FEER, 20 Feb 86, pp.36-37.

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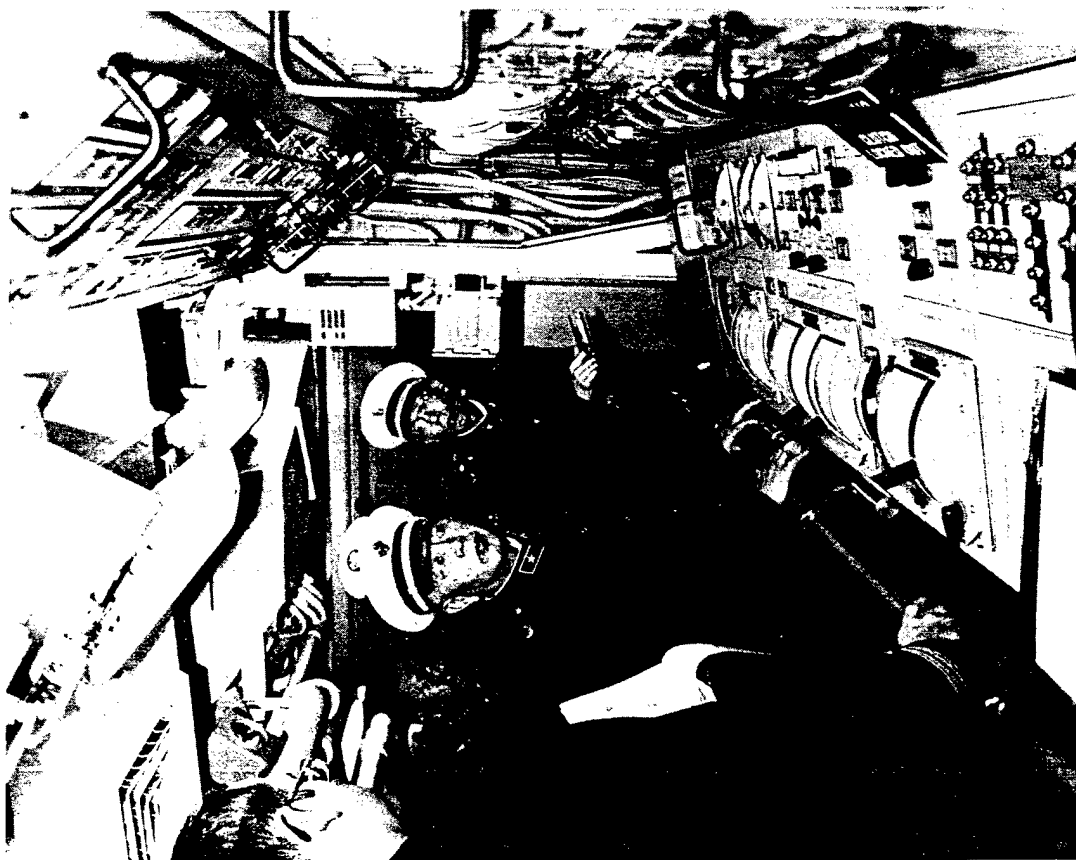
DATE	COUNTRY	F	T	NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
10/21/85	China	F		Zhao Ziyang Premier, State Council	United Nations	CPLA Air Force Cdr Wang Hai, CPLA Navy Dep Cdr Li Jing, and Vice Min, Natl Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Cmsn Wu Shaozu are received by Bush at a reception at the US Embassy. Bush also has separate meetings with Vice Premiers Li Peng and Wan Li, CCP General Sec Hu Yaobang, and Natl People's Congress Chmn Peng Zhen. (Immediately after Bush's trip, CoCom announced that it increased from 7 to 27 the number of dual-use, high-technology items on its commodities control list that could be sold to China without CoCom review. The 27 liberalized categories did not include items of military equipment.)	FBIS/China, 24 Oct 85, p.Bl; Washington Post, 24 Oct 85, p.Cl; FBIS/China, 14 Nov 85, p.Bl.
10/30/85	China	F		Xu Xin Vice Pres, Beijing Inst for Intl Strategic Studies; Dep Chief, CPLA General Staff Dept	Stanford, Washing- ton, DC	In his capacity as Vice Pres, BIIS, Xu makes a 2-week visit to the United States at invitation of the Stanford University Center for Intl Security & Arms Control. In Washington, DC, on 1 Nov, Xu (concurrently a Dep Chief of the CPLA General Staff) meets with Sec of Defense Caspar Weinberger for a discussion of "issues of common interest." Xu also meets with Asst to the Pres for Natl Security Affairs Robert McFarlane, and Asst Sec of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz. Details of their discussions are not provided.	FBIS/China, 31 Oct 85, p.Bl; FBIS/China, 4 Nov 85, p.Bl.
11/13/85	China	F		Liu Huaqing Cdr, CLPA Navy	Washing- ton, DC, New Orleans, Key West, Orlando, San Diego, Pomona, CA, North Island, CA, Honolulu	CPLA Navy Commander Liu Huaqing makes an 11-day visit to the United States and holds talks in Washington, DC with CNO Adm James Watkins, Marine Corps Cmdt Gen P.X. Kelley, Chmn, Joint Chiefs of Staff Adm William Crowe, and Asst Sec of Defense Richard Armitage. Details of their discussions are not provided. Liu also visits US Naval facilities in New Orleans, Key West, Orlando, San Diego, Pomona, North Island, and Honolulu. In Key West, Liu meets with Secretary of the Navy John Lehman and Asst Sec of the Navy Melvyn Paisley. According to Paisley, their discussions cover "giving the Chinese an improved capability in some of their existing surface ships," including enhanced anti-submarine warfare capability for close-in defense. Paisley says the United States would like to give the Chinese Navy a capability "to cause concern for the Soviets." In California, Liu inspects	FBIS/China, 18 Nov 85, p.Bl; FBIS/China, 25 Nov 85, p.Bl; SWB (Reading), 15 Nov 85, p.A1/2; Defense Week (Wash., DC), 12 Nov 85, p.5; Defense



CPLA Navy Commander Liu Huaqing inspects US Marine Corps troops in Hawaii during his November 1985 trip to the United States.



Accompanied by Secretary of the Navy John Lehman, CPLA Navy Commander Liu Huaqing tours the Key West Naval Air Station during his November 1985 trip to the United States.



CPLA Navy Commander Liu Huaqing inspects a US Navy ship in San Diego during his November 1985 trip to the United States.

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DATE	COUNTRY	F	T	NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
11/23/85	US		T	Paul Wolfowitz Asst Sec of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs	Beijing	the US Navy's Anti-Submarine Warfare Operations Center at North Island and tours the naval missile manufacturing facilities of the General Electric Co. at Pomona, as well as other US manufacturers of the naval weapons systems that China is negotiating to purchase. In Honolulu, Liu is received by CINCPAC, US Pacific Command Adm Ronald Hayes and CINCPAC, US Pacific Fleet Adm James Lyons and tours the nuclear attack submarine USS Indianapolis. (Liu previously visited the United States, as a Dep Chief of the CPLA General Staff, accompanying then-Vice Premier Geng Biao on a month-long official visit in May 80. Both Lehman and Paisley visited China, in Aug 84 and Jan 85, respectively.)	Week (Wash., DC), 9 Dec 85, p.7.
11/23/85	US		T	Paul Wolfowitz Asst Sec of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs	Beijing	Wolfowitz briefs Chinese leaders on the recently concluded Geneva summit meeting (19-21 Nov) between US Pres Ronald Reagan and CPSU General Sec Mikhail Gorbachev. Wolfowitz has a "friendly conversation" with Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian and also meets with Vice Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen.	FBIS/China, 25 Nov 85, p. Bl.
11/25/85	China	F		Xie Guang Vice Min, Natl Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Cmsn	Washing- ton, DC	Xie leads an NDSTIC delegation to Washington, DC, to negotiate the sale of US-made avionics for China's F8 aircraft. Xie holds meetings with US Asst Sec of the Air Force for Research Development Dr. Thomas Cooper. According to US Dep Asst Sec of Defense for Intl Security Affairs James Kelly, the deal is expected to be concluded soon, and Congress could be notified of the sale as early as Feb 86. The sale reportedly will provide 50 Chinese F8 aircraft with integrated navigational and fire control systems that will give the aircraft all-weather capability. McDonnell-Douglas, Boeing, Grumman, and Northrop will provide the components, worth approximately \$500 million. Xie's delegation reportedly was preceded by a technical team from the CPLA Air Force and was later joined by other officials from the NDSTIC, including Zhang Pin, who previously led an NDSTIC delegation to the United States in Feb 84.	FEER, 2 Jan 86, pp.11-12.

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Paul Wolfowitz	02/24/85; 11/23/85

* = A meeting between President Carter and Premier Hua Guofeng in Tokyo for the funeral of Japanese Prime Minister Ohira.

** = A meeting between President Reagan and Premier Zhao Ziyang in Cancun, Mexico, for the International Conference on Cooperation and Development.